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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 254 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ...... 20 „

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914. 3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th „	Delta ..	8000	....	..
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	....	
31st. „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	....	
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. „	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.......	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	....	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE. "A" rate	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON	„ 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	3rd. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th. Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	7th. Jan.	19th. Jan
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	28th. Jan.	9th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	....	7th Jan....
City of Poona	A&C	7427	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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INSURANCE
COMPANY
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ANNUAL INCOME..............£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
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MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA,	2185,	Mon. 29th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C. M.
KOLA	1205	Th. 1st Jan.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LHASA,	2184,	Fri. 2nd Jan.	*6 a.m.	Direct

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 1st January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Wednesday, the 31st December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 6th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	„ 22nd „
†PUNDUA	3305	„ 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	„ 19th. „

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th December, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin

Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer point)

Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

NEW YEAR 1914

Orders for New Year Cakes
Now Registered at

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner,
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Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„ 3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„ 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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Sole Agents for the
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urina
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
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YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December, there will be a Discount of 20 per cent. or

Rupees 2 in every 10
„ 4 „ „ 20
„ 10 „ „ 50
„ 20 „ „ 100

off all Marcks' Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electroplate and Solid Cut Glass purchased for cash.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year Gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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SECRETARIES.
79, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

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Per line	0	4
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and welve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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A young man WANTS a POST of a Salesman or Travelling Agent in good European or Indian House (Firm). Apply to J. V. SHROFF, Surat. 1111

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED immediately—An Assistant Mechanic Electrician from 25 to 30 years of age for the E. I. Railway Carr. and Wag. Department. Candidates must have bee trained in the shops of a British or Colonial Railway, and and have had considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains preferably Stone & Co.'s system. Absolute competency, successful management of staff and thorough knowledge of maintenance and upkeep relating to electric equipment of trains, are essential. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per mensem, on approved service. Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carr. and Wag. Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, not later than the 15th January, 1914.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 19th Dec., 1913.

WANTED B.A.'s and B. Sc.'s as TEACHERS for the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. Apply to the SECRETARIES. 1042

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper, knowledge of double entry system and commercial work essential.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., of Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED GRADUATES strong in Mathematics and English to act as teachers in New English School, Nagpur. Candidates should clearly state how long they are prepared to stick to the post. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEADMASTER New English School, Nagpur. 1109

WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES—QUARRYMAN (EUROPEAN) Good man with thorough knowledge of opening up and working a Quarry, preference will be given to a man with knowledge of Oil Engines and Stone Crushers.

TIME-KEEPER AND STORE-KEEPER.—Man able to keep time sheets with knowledge of Building Stores and accounts.

BUILDING OVERSEER.—Good man, able to set out work, supervise and measure up.

DRESSER AND COMPOUNDER.—Good man, able to dispense and render first aid.

TWO CERTIFICATED ENGINE DRIVERS: (MAHOMEDANS).—For small Locos. men able to do their own small repairs.

For the above positions, apply by letter stating salary required and enclosing references. Preference will be given to men who have been working with Contractors. Only good workers need apply Box No. 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1114

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Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
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WANTED.

WANTED.—MANAGERS, AGENTS, CANVASSERS, INSPECTORS and CASHIERS on handsome salary. Apply by letter to

THE IMPERIAL BANK, LTD.,
Delhi.

WANTED—AN M.A. in History and Economics to teach these subjects to Intermediate in Arts and B. A. Classes in a College at Lahore. Salary up to Rs. 150 p. m. according to qualifications.

Apply with testimonials to "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1119

WANTED at the end of February an experienced, reliable ENGLISH NURSE for one child of two years. Age between 30 and 40. Apply with references and photograph to

Mrs. W. M. P. WOOD,
The Camp, Baroda.

WANTED an Iron Expert, who may be able to extract any class of iron from its ore. Engine and other plants are ready. For terms, etc., apply to

B. JITAN SINGH, Dewan,
Kothi State,
P. O. Jaitwar, E.I.R.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED at once a Trained and an experienced MISTRESS for Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah. Pay Rs. 30—4—50. The applications to be submitted with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION,

Kotah State,
Kotah, Rajputana.

WANTED, from February, 1914, a competent and experienced GRADUATE for the High School Department of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Bombay. Starting salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
with copies of testimonials.

WANTED a few Assistant Surgeons for Nabha State Service. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates, which will not be returned, to

MOHAN LAL,
Assistant Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,
Nabha State.

WANTED by March 1st, a Certificated Assistant Mistress for the Christ Church Day School (mixed), Simla, to assist in the Middle School. Latin a recommendation. Also another for the Primary School, musical preferred. Church of England.

Salary each Rs. 105 p.m. Benefits of Provident Fund.

Apply with copy of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, High School.

WANTED a B.A., as an assistant TEACHER for A. V. School, Ankleswar. One with Persian and Physics preferred. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply soon to the undersigned.

**MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.**

**Ankleswar, Dec. 1913.
1077**

YOUNG LADY, ENGLISH, (Assoc., Trin. Coll, London) has VACANCIES for few pupils. Pianoforte Singing. Available for Xmas parties, concerts, dances. At Homes, excellent accompanist. Apply Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the District Engineer's Office, District Board, Gaya, an Assistant District Engineer on Rs. 250-10-350 plus Travelling Allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not a Bachelor of Engineering and has had at least five years employment in positions of responsibility for the design and execution of important engineering work and shall be so engaged at the time of applying. The applicant must also have had formerly a suitable education and a training as a Civil Engineer. The candidate selected must be able to ride and drive and will be bound to keep 2 good steady horses that do both works.

2. A Supervisor on Rs. 150-10-200 plus Second Class Travelling Allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. In this case, too, the candidate must be qualified as a Bachelor of Engineering and have had experience of road and building works in some well known Firm of Contractors or in the Public Works Department or District Board for not less than 3 years, and shall be so engaged at the time of applying. The candidate selected must be able to ride and drive and will be bound to keep 2 good steady horses that do both works.

3. Two Overseers on Rs. 60-4-100, plus Rs. 30 as Travelling Allowance per month each. No one need apply who is not an Upper Subordinate and has not experience of road and building works.

In all cases preference will be given to Biharees having the requisite qualifications and experience as noted against each and the appointments will at first be on probation for 6 months.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) will be received by the undersigned up to 15th January, 1914, but in the case of Assistant District Engineer, applications must be submitted with testimonials in original, in a registered cover to be superscribed "Application for Assistant District Engineer" with sufficient stamps to return the original testimonials registered if not appointed.

F. MAYNARD, C.E.,
District Engineer,
Gaya.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—Ladies Humber Bicycle, new, recently brought out from Home, unused, perfect, carriage paid 200 miles. Price Rs. 100.—Apply MAJOR J. C. P. PERRY, Deolali.

FOR SALE— Ch. Eng. Gel. MR. PEDLER, by Valiant, by Ladas. Dam Hedge Sparrow, height 14-2, winner Gwalior Cup, etc., etc.—Apply DONALD GREENHALGH, Trainer, care of STEPHENSON & SONS, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Brand New 2¾ Twin Douglas' Motor Cycle, 1913. Free Engine, automatic oiling, etc., only run 200 miles. Tyres as new, complete set of tools, horn and lamp. Price Rs. 750. No offers.

Apply 2/Lt. K. HORAN, 43rd Lt. Infty., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One High Class Improved Compound Steam Road Roller, by Messrs. Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester, England. Capacity 10 Tons. Has been very little used and is practically new. Reasonable offers invited.—For further particulars and offers, address KAMDAR, Bagli. (Central India).

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sachin, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1033

MOTOR CAR, "Belsize," 6 seater, 2 cylinder, very little used. Almost new. Tyres all excellent condition. Owner purchasing small car. Price Rs. 1,900 No offers.—Address R. D. VAISHYA, "Sweet College," Gwalior.

5 BY 4 Kodak, films or plates long extension Goerz Dagor and Adon telephoto lenses, leather case plate attachment and 2 d. d. slides. Specially selected for Dr. Bullock-Workman. Rs. 175.

3¼ by 2¼ Vesta Zeiss F 4-5 lens, shutter, 1 sec. to 1-200, 6 slides Rs. 115.

12 magnification Zeiss prism binoculars, Rs. 100.

All thoroughly serviceable.—Apply to Major BIRCH, 29th Lancers, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289, Hornby Road. 1067

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY,)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that slight changes in the Train Service of this Railway will be made from 1st January 1914 in order to suit those made by G. P. S. Railway.

The important changes are as below:—

1. Two passenger trains each way, are provided over Dhasa Kundla Branch as a temporary measure.

2. The afternoon trains leaving Bhavnagar Terminus at 14-45 and arriving Bhavnagar Terminus at 13-20 which run between Bhavnagar Terminus and Upleta, will be discontinued as the G. P. S. Railway has discontinued the trains that used to run beyond Dhasa in connection with these trains.

3. The G. P. S. Railway has put on the following two additional passenger trains to run between Dhola and Porbandar:—

A. A Mixed train will arrive Dhola from Porbandar at 5—43 to run in connection with Passenger train leaving Bhavnagar Terminus at 4—45 and the train leaving Dhola for Bhavnagar at 6—26.

B. A Mixed train will leave Dhola at 22—5 for Porbandar in connection with the train leaving Bhavnagar Terminus at 18—15 and the train leaving Wadhwan Junction at 17—40 for Bhavnagar Terminus.

These two additional trains A. and B. over G. P. S. Railway will practically run through without change of Carriages between Porbandar and Meshana, and thus the Passengers going from Bhavnagar Terminus by 4—45 Up Passenger train and those arriving Bhavnagar Terminus at 23—30 by Down Passenger train will haveto change trains at Dhola Junction.

The other slight alterations made in other existing trains could be seen from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 23rd December 1913.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

NOTIC TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. BOMBAY MARU having arrived on the 24th inst., from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertaind.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND OILS FOR 1914-15.

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of 17th February 1914, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES and OILS for 12 months ending 31st March, 1915.

Forms of Tenders for either supplies at Rs. 3 each giving all particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper,
B. & N. W. Railway.

Samastipur,
The 17th December, 1913.

WANTED.

STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS AND GOODS CLERKS.

THERE ARE VACANCIES on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, for experienced Station Masters, Signallers and Goods Clerks.

Only men possessing a good knowledge of Station working and Accounts and who have had at least five years Railway experience need apply. Exemplary character also necessary.

The starting salaries vary according to experience and ability. Station Masters, Rs. 80/- to 85/- per mensem. Signallers, Rs. 65/- to 75/- per mensem. Goods Clerks Rs. 65/- to 80/- per mensem.

Selected candidates will be required to enter into a three years agreement for service with the Uganda Railway Administration.

Passage is paid to and from East Africa and liberal leave is granted for approved service.

Applications giving full particulars of service with copies of testimonials to be addressed to:—

A. AYRE, Esqr.,
c/o Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
1118 BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st JANUARY, 1914, the timings of the following Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered:—

205 Down Manmad Fast Passenger train between Dhond and Manmad.
204 Up Dhond Fast Passenger train between Manmad and Dhond.
206 Up Dhond Fast Passenger train between Manmad and Dhond.
15 Down South East Passenger train between Malthan and Pomalwadi.
725 Down Mixed train between Betul and Itarsi.
726 Up Mixed train between Itarsi and Betul.
15 Down B. B. & C. I. Railway Express train between Muttra and Delhi.
20 Up Fast Passenger train between Delhi Main and Asaoti.
709 Down Mixed train between Agra Cantt. and Agra Fort.
712 Up Mixed train between Agra Fort and Agra Cantt.
37 Down Sholapur Mixed between Poona and Dhond.
38 Up Mixed between Dhond and Poona.

For particulars see Sheet Time Table or apply to Station Masters or undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 24th December 1913. 282.

NOTICE.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited has Transferred its Head Office to 27, Dhuramtola, Calcutta. The most popular Rupee Policy and oldest first Company of its kind. Paid Claims over 20 lacs to date. Has deposited full security of 2 lacs to the Government. Undertakes Regular Insurance for Rs. 500 and upwards with easy terms from 1st January, 1914. Guarantees Prompt settlement of claims in preference to all existing Companies. Cash rewards of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 500 and Rs. 250, will be allowed to successful competitors.

Wanted respectable and influential Agents everywhere irrespective of jurisdiction.

For full particulars apply sharp to Messrs. Mitra Bisvas and Co., Chief Agents, Calcutta, Madras, Silchars, Benares City, Lahore, Rangoon and Bombay or to any General Agents or Agents of any Districts or Sub-Division or to the undersigned.

The Secretary and Promotor Mr. Bisvas will grant interview to Gentlemen and Ladies on Business between 2 and 3 p.m. every day except on Sundays and Holidays and when on Camp between 8 and 9 a.m. All Correspondence from 1st January, 1914, should be addressed as above.

UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.
Camp 7 and 8 Triplicane High Road,
Madras the 13th Dec., 1913. 1084

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,**

NOTICES.

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 65 (rupees sixty-five) per share for the year ending 30th JUNE, 1913, will be paid on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Monday, the 29th December, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 8th December, 1913, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th December, 1913. 0987

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Daily Express: Through service between Bombay, Delhi Ferozepore, Lahore Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Also additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN. Fast Passenger. 1,2,3 H. M.	DOWN. Northern Express. 1,2,3 H. M.		Stations.		UP. Northern Express. 1,2,3, H. M.	UP. Fast Passenger 1,2,3, H. M.
21.45	21. 0	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50	6.55
8.20	20.37	Arr:	Muttra	Dep:	8.45	0.50
6.55	23.30	„	Delhi	„	6. 0	21.20
	5.48	„	Bhatinda	„	23.43	
	7.21	„	Ferozepore Cantt	„	22. 9	
	8.56	„	Lahore Cantt: West	„	20.32	
	11.17	„	Wazirabad	„	17.50	
	13.30	„	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	„	15.51	
	12.47	„	Jhelum	„	16.13	
	15.50	„	Rawalpindi	„	13.32	
	19.10	„	Nowshera	„	9.47	
	20.18	„	Peshawar Cantt:	„	8.48	

Also through 1st and 2nd class carriages between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur.

Down Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.		Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.
21.00	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50
23.50	„	Delhi	„	4.35
1.23	Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27	„	Saharanpur	„	23. 5
5.10	„	Ambala Cantt:	„	21. 8

***Note.*—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.**

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
250 General Traffic Manager.

AMUSEMENTS:

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**Christmas Holiday
Special Season
Special Season
Picture Show
Picture Show.**

Only for nine days commencing to-night

All nights including Sundays.

3 Shows

6-15 to 7-30 P.M. 7-45 to 9 P.M. 10 to 11-15

To-night, To-morrow and the nights following

Famous Battles of Napoleon

Excitement is roused to the highest pitch by this Marvellous War Film. Wonderful Scenes of Battle that are overpoweringly realistic and create the utmost amazement in the beholder. Taken on the actual Battlefields and executed by the largest concourse of military people ever seen on a Battlefield.............................3,660 ft.

Besides this famous subject, there will be shown other subjects which are instructive, amusing and funny. Full return of money paid at the Box Office guaranteed.

Prices: —Rs. 2 Orchestra Stalls; Re. 1 Stalls; Re. 1 Dress Circle; Annas 8 Balcony; and Annas 4 Gallery.

Children half price. Soldiers in uniform half price to Balcony only.

Tram cars available at Girgaum and Charni Road Corners; also Taxi Autos, and Victorias available at the doors of the theatre at close of the shows.

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Saturday and Sunday Matinee with prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

Season and Complimentary Passes will not be available.

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1½ HOUR'S LAUGH.

Greatest Picture Comedy Produced.

Don't miss it.

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Wednesday 31st December, 1913.

SPECIAL DINNERS.

Will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

from 7-30 p.m. till 9 p.m.

Tables can be Booked Now.

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**OPEN-AIR CONCERT
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ON**
Wednesday, 31st December, 1913
THE ROYAL FLORENTINE ORCHESTRA
WILL PLAY A SELECTED PROGRAMME OF MUSIC
From 7 p.m. till 9-30 p.m.
AND
By kind permission of
Col. W. R. Marshall and officers,
THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS
will play a selected programme of music, under the Direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Band Master).
From 10 p.m. till 12 o'clock (Midnight).

Special Dinners will be served from 6-30 p.m. at Rs. 5 per head.

A LA CARTE SERVICE & GRIL WILL BE OPEN AS USUAL.

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Mr. Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

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REMINDER TO MEMBERS.

To-day. Sports in the Byculla Education School ground at **4 p. m. (S. T.)**

1 Mile race open to all comers and Dance on the Institute Tennis Court at **9-30 p. m. (S. T.)**

WEDNESDAY THE 31st INSTANT

ON

THE INSTITUTE TENNIS COURT

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL

AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Members to apply to the Hon. Secretary for invitation for their friends.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 27th of December 1913.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	58.8	50.3	78	..	6.15	1.91
Jask	75.8	58.3	57	..	1.43	—0.01
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	76.8	68.6	70	0.04	0.12	—0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.3	38.5	64	..	0.10	—0.19
Rawalpindi	67.9	33.6	72	..	1.85	0.86
Lahore	67.9	34.7	80	..	0.49	0.12
Sirsa	69.3	35.0	56	..	0.65	0.44
Ambala	68.5	30.9	85	..	0.72	0.06
Delhi	67.5	39.8	62	..	0.52	0.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.0	44.0	42	..	0.09	—0.23
Mainpuri	70.3	39.1	68	..	0.26	—0.24
Jhansi	73.6	44.5	44	..	0.37	0.04
Cawnpore	71.1	41.0	76	..	0.02	—0.43
Allahabad	72.6	40.9	62	..	0.68	0.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.1	38.8	56	..	1.30	1.11
Karachi	75.0	55.0	47	..	0.17	0.03
Ajmer	72.6	45.2	66	..	2.34	1.94
Jaipore	74.2	51.1	22	..	0.86	0.53
Kotah	77.6	47.6	48	..	1.03	0.72
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.5	51.0	78	..	0.03	—0.12
Dwarka	76.8	63.7	70	..	0.00	—0.06
Veraval	77.6	61.3	68	..	0.00	—0.36
Rajkot	81.1	50.8	73	..	0.00	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	52.8	51	..	0.00	—0.22
Surat	82.9	55.1	66	..	0.00	—0.14
Ahmedabad	82.6	52.7	53	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	82.3	42.9	58	..	0.01	—0.14
Neemuch	76.9	44.5	35	..	0.04	—0.25
Indore	79.1	50.1	39	..	0.20	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.3	42.8	60	..	0.94	0.24
Saugor	74.3	47.6	29	..	0.81	—0.08
Hoshangabad	77.1	47.9	39	..	0.77	—0.12
Khandwa	83.2	47.1	49	..	0.00	—0.70
Akola	85.7	46.5	50	..	0.49	—0.54
Amraoti	82.8	56.3	44	..	1.31	0.30
Nagpur	81.6	49.8	38	..	0.85	—0.35
Chanda	83.5	51.0	60	..	0.37	—0.64
Raipur	77.7	49.6	64	..	1.26	0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.1	65.7	79	..	0.00	—0.45
Ratnagiri	81.3	58.9	71	..	0.00	—0.54
Mormugao	80.0	66.7	92	..	0.00	—1.13
Karwar	82.7	62.5	97	..	0.00	—1.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	47.1	66	..	0.08	—0.51
Ahmednagar	88.1	50.0	36	..	0.16	—0.76
Poona	88.0	53.8	74	..	0.00	—1.01
Sholapur	90.8	56.6	39	..	0.01	—1.34
Bijapur	90.7	62.8	31	..	0.24	—0.91
Belgaum	86.3	53.5	46	..	0.82	—0.95
Aurangabad	84.9	49.0	40	..	0.00	—0.74
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.9	56.7	72	..	0.02	—0.67
Hyderabad	90.8	60.7	77	..	0.00	—1.05
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.3	69.3	78	..	0.93	—2.25
Calicut	87.8	70.1	86	..	4.67	—1.07
Cochin	90.7	70.7	76	..	4.48	—3.29
Colombo	86.5	65.5	87	..	27.10	9.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	84.3	67.7	81	..	0.00	—5.97
Bellary	95.9	59.3	55	..	0.04	—2.04
Cuddapah	90.5	64.6	72	..	3.09	—1.07
Madras	83.5	66.3	90	..	27.67	9.09
Bangalore	87.0	57.1	65	..	0.30	—2.98
Coimbator	88.4	61.6	71	..	4.87	—0.65
Trichinopoly	85.1	63.3	81	..	10.30	3.02
Negapatam	81.6	73.1	66	..	52.98	27.13

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The weather has continued to be dry. The temperature is low over the greater part of Northern India and the air is very dry in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No great change.

Summary of forecast for January and February 1914.—It is probable that the rainfall of Northern India will be in excess, though not to a large extent and that the snowfall in the neighbouring hills will be approximately normal.

SIMLA, Dec. 28.

Dry weather continues and the temperatures remain below normal in Burma and over greater part of Northern India.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
BOMBAY 26th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	30·058
Temperature of Air	degrees.	72.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	64.3
Dew Point	"	59.6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.656
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degres.	80.1
Manimum do.	do.	63 7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N,NE,N,ENE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind	do.	148

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

◆

The following information is published in order tha vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th December, was 30.287 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streaw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince' Dock Sill

1913	High Water				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	December				
Sun.	28	m 11	27	26	4
Mon.	29	m 0	31	29	9
		0	10 a	26	2
Tues.	30	m 1	7	29	5
		0	52 a	25	11
Wed.	31	m 1	40	28	10
		1	33 a	25	7
Thurs.	Januar 1	m 2	11	28	3
		2	14 a	25	2
Fri.	2	m 2	41	27	7
		2	57 a	24	8

1913	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. in.	ft.
	December.				
	28	m 5	9	19	9
Sun.		4	44 a	14	11
	29	m 4	53	19	4
Mon.		5	34	19	1
	30	6	5 a	15	8
Tues.		m 7	13	18	11
	31	6	40 a	16	2
Wed.		m 7	51	18	11
	January.	7	12 a	17	8
Thurs.	1	m 8	29	18	11
		7	44 a	18	3
Fri.	2	m 9	7	19	0
		8	19 a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuin week:—

December.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
28 (Sun.	7h.	10m.	6h.	11m.
29 (Mon.)	7h.	11m	6.	11m,
30. (Tues.)	7h.	11m.	6h.	11m
31 (Wed)	7h.	11m.	6.	12m
1. (Thurs.)	7h.	11m.	6h.	12m
2. (Fri.	7h.	12m.	6h.	13m,

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon.	Dec.	13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th	9h 45.6m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	27th	8h 28.7m	P.M.
First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.P.

SHIPPING.

◆

ARRIVALS.

December 27th.		
S.S. Bloomfontein	Pudall	New York Nov. 16
S.S. Armand Behic	Rosati	Marseilles Dec. 10
S.S. Umballa	Sparrow	Rangoon Dec. 16
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Dec. 25
S.S. Barjora	Cammack	Busreh Dec. 13

DEPARTURES.

December 27th.		
S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Zanzibar
S.S. Imani	Lyons	Genoa
S.S. Persia	Bradshaw	London
S.S. Queen Eugene	Legg	Baltimore
S.S. Armand Behic	Rosati	Noumea
S.S. Sangola	Milne	Calcutta
28th.		
S.S. Trantenfels	M...	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	China	for China
"	Banca	for do.
"	Hellas	for Bangkok
"	Silverdale	for Dunkirk, etc.

*To Arrive.

S. S. Bloomfontein.—The steamer Bloomfontein, 2,058 tons, Captain J. A. Pudall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, which port she had left on November 16th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Armand Behic.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic 2,564 tons. Captain Rosati, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, which port she had left on December 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umballa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on December 16, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 25, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barjora, 1,899 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on December 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 4,153 tons, Captain H. S. Bradsahw, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Imani.—The steamer Imani, 2,479 tons, Captain J. F. Lyons, sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Queen Eugenie.—The steamer Queen Eugenie, 2,801 tons, Captain R. J. Legg, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Armand Behic.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic, 3,590 tons, Captain Rosati, sailed on Saturday for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sangola.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Trantenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain J. Metz, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Java Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 25th instant.

S. S. City of Poona.—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive at Bombay on the evening of the 5th proximo.

The same Company's steamer City of Chester outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 7th January.

S. S. Inaba Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th and the S. S. Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 25th inst., and Colombo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th and due here in the evening of Monday the 29th instant.

SATURDAY December 27th, 1913.

P DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
B. Vasilefs	Constantinos Coutytery	Ralli Bros
D. & E. Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
F. Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
K. Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
M. Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Cressington Court	Barcham	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Weissenfels	Klattonhoff	W. & A. G. & Co.
Q. Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Cairn Hill	Moodee	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Athamas	Zarbies	F. N. & Co
5. Rabenfels	Suni	W. & A. G & Co
6 City of Corinth	Gordon	K. N. & Co.
8. Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Devanha	Hidkey	P. & O S. N. & Co.
4. Kola	Denne	M. M. & Co
15. Orseolo	Cheesa	V. S. N. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	McPhail	K. N. & Co

V. D. H. W.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Begonia	House	
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	T. T. & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Ardrossan	Reid	K. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
Bloomfontem	Pudall	
Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
Clan Macintosh	Linonx	J. F. & Co
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co
Eir	Marensan	W. & A. G. Co
Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co.
Euphorbia	Stewart	
Gujarat	Bleakmon	
Roselr	Fa	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell.
Itonus	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Itinda	Mc Clelland	M. M. & Co.
Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Innerness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kilibia	Stewart	T. M. & Co
Nippon	Franrowich	A. L. S. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Rydall Hall	Leader	K. N. & Co.
Rysbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co.

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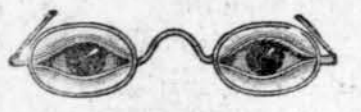

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COMMERCIAL.

◆

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 26th.

New York 11 a.m.	March	12.18—3
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	12.14—2
New York Official noon call	March	12.16—5
	May	12.12—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	12.46—3
	May	12.58—3

AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

New York, December 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	78,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	49,000
Day's Exports to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York March	12.19—2
Futures at New York May	12.15—1

Declined owing to weakness New Orleans Market and Advanced partially on Covering.

Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	12.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	1211-16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.43—6
Futures at New Orleans May	12.57—4
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	9⅜—⅛
Demand Bills	4.85—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars unchanged	57½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	318,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	87,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	155,000
Week's Exports to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,046,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	938,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27

THE Bombay MAILS of 13th inst arrived at Brindisi on the evening on the 24thinst.

Consols 2½ %	72 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.32½—1-2
Rentes 3 %	85½ plus1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 11-16unchgd.
„ 2 months hence	26 11-16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅞unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate	1-3⅞ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 2nd Oct. 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	85¼unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	4 ⅞unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-8 „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8 „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4 „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77—9
Interest day to day loans	4½ unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans	5 plus ½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 27.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 33,100,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,100,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Other Deposits	£ 42,100,000	„ £4,600,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,200,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	£ 35,900,000	Inc. £ 8,900,000
Notes & Gold	£ 22,200,000	Dec. £ 2,900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 43 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York March	12.34plus15
Futures at New York May	12.29plus14

Advanced on limited offerings and improved financial conditions and Wall Street Demand. Spot at Cotton at New York 12.60 on 23rd 24th 26th and 27th

„ „ „ Orleans	12 11-16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.65plus22
Futures at New Orleans May	12.79plus22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜unchgd
Demand Bills	4 85⅛plus1-4
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅝plus1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,490,000
Egyptain Visible Supply	518,000
East Indian „ „	166,000
American „ „	4,369,000
Other „	160,000
Shipping arrivals.—Kirkdale	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

◆

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.; London value unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb.; value dull	33¼—½
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	35½
Victoria Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan.; Hamburg sellers dull unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchgd.	48½
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan.; London, quiet	47.3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet	43¾—½
Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb.; Hull value dull unchanged	6.11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; unchanged	3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 27.

The Banks and many of the Markets are closed for the Christmas Holidays.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
	Nil.		

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened firm after the holidays at our quotations, and there has been more business doing on both sides of the account.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
„ „ forward, Apl.	1-4	9-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		172
Marks „ „		139¾
60 dys Hongkong		142
„ „ Shanghai		191¼
„ „ Japan		147¾

BULLION.

The London Market for Bar Silver was closed for the Christmas holidays. The Local Market is steadier and we quote as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	3
Australian bar gold	23	15	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	15	0
„ „ 1st Settlement	77	12	0
„ „ 2nd „	76	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th and 25th December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	81	88,005
B. B. & C. I. Railway	80	95,965

COTTON.

The Third General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop was issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence under date 23rd December 1913, and gives the total area under Cotton in all Indian Territories reported as 23,900,000 acres against 20,900,000 acres at the same date last year. The total out-turn is estimated at 4,928,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 4,300,000 bales last year, an increase of 15 per cent. The increase in the out-turn is in Bombay, 17 per cent.; United Provinces 14 per cent.; Hyderabad 27 per cent.; Central Provinces 14 per cent.; Hyderabad, 27 per cent.; Central Provinces and Berar, 6 per cent.; and Central India, 28 per cent. Other large territories show an increase of 2 per cent. to 46 per cent. The report is, as usual, interesting and carefully compiled. The Fourth and Final Memorandum will be issued on the 19th February.

Changes in the American Markets yesterday were slight, and the Liverpool Market remained closed for the holidays but re-opens on Monday. Private cables are conflicting and throw little light on the situation. The Local Market opened firm, the rate for Good Broach being Rs. 299. The sharp rise locally has caused buyers to be shy of operating at the advance asked, and has checked business to some extent. The up-country Markets are however firm and cheap cotton is unobtainable. A moderate business has been done, and export houses have been both buyers and sellers for near and distant deliveries respectively. The tone at the close is firm and Good Broach is quoted Rs. 300 after declining to Rs. 298.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	7	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	6	0	R. T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	3	R. T.

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	9	R.T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	58	8	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Black Kutni J.F.	48	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	12	0	B.T

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 48 hours up to yesterday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	20,187	Bales
Wheat	4,194	Cwts.
Linseed	10,897	„
Rape, Rai, etc.	178	„
Gingelyseed	31,573	„
Poppyseed	101	„
Groundnuts	30,774	„
Castorseed	7,036	„
Rice	1,767	„
Myrabollams	1,813	„
Cottonseed	51,756	„
Mowraseed	1,343	„
Gram	8,494	„
Jowar	9,405	„
Maize	69	„
Barley	326	„

PARSI DOCTOR HONOURED.

◆

Dr. Dhunjibhai F. Mullaferoze of Bombay, who displayed conspicuous bravery in rescuing a number of miners at the risk of his life during the colliery disaster in England in July last, has been decorated by His Majesty the King-Emperor with the Order of St. John in appreciation of his bravery.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

◆

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writes us as follows under date, London, December 11th:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was practically no external demand, except that customary from India. The Bank of England will, therefore, probably acquire about £600,000. The shipment to India this week was £177,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Dec. 4th, £163,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 5th, £30,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 6th, £6,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 8th, £5,000 in sovereigns from France.
Dec. 9th, £6,000 in sovereigns from France.
Dec. 9th, £7,000 in bar gold.
Dec. £69,000 in bar gold.

As no withdrawal took place, the Bank obtained a total increase of £286,000 during the week.

The net import of Gold into India for the month of November, 1913, was £1,529,200 (approximately).

The following table, which deals with the additions to and absorptions of Indian currency during the last four fiscal years, presents many points of interest:—

FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

SILVER—

New rupee coinage (excluding coinage for Standard Reserve, 1912-13, x12,27; Total x12,27.

Increase (—) or decrease (x) in the Currency Reserve of rupees and bullion, 1909-10, x1,84; 1910-11, x3,22; 1911-12, x10,66; 1912-13, —1,05; Total x14,67.

Transfer from or to the Standard Reserve 1909-10 x12,08; 1910-11, x,90; Total x12,98.

Total Silver 1909-10, x13,92; 1910-11 x4,12; 1911-12, x10,66, 1912-12, x11,22; Total x39,92.

GOLD—

Net imports of sovereigns (through currency) 1909-10, x10,67; 1910-11, x10,88; 1911-12, x25,42; 1912-13, x21,57; Total x68,54.

Increase (—) or decrease (x) in Currency Reserve of sovereigns in India 1909-10, —9,26; 1910-11, x02; 1911-12, —14,05; 1912-13, —6,04; Total —29,33.

Total Gold 1909-10, x1,41; 1910-11 x10,90; 1911-12, x11,37; 1912-13, x15,53; Total x39,21.

Increase in the circulation of currency notes 1909-10, x8,92; 1910-11, x58; 1911-12, x6,37; 1912-13, x7,61; Total x23,48.

Increase (—) or decrease (x) of notes in Treasury balance, 1909-10, —3,09; 1910-11, —1,91; 1911-12, x1,91; 1912-13, —9,84; Total —12,93.

Grand Total Currency Demand 1909-10, x21,16; 1910-11, x13,69; 1911-12, x30,31; 1912-13, x24,52; Total x89,68.

Thus, out of a total increase in the currency of £59,790,000 during these four years, the portion represented by gold was £26,150,000; by silver £26,610,000, and by notes £7,030,000, and whilst the yearly increase of silver rupees was fairly constant, that of gold was on a remarkable ascending scale in each successive year.

SILVER.

The tone has again been somewhat irregular.

Such a state of affairs can only be anticipated in a market in which speculative covering orders figure so largely.

Quotations rose sharply 5/16d. on the 5th instant, and a further ⅛d. for cash and ⅛d. for forward delivery, on the 6th instant. Since then, some reaction set in, which carried prices almost back to the quotations a week ago.

Supplies from America and elsewhere continue scanty. Mexico, for instance, is ceasing to export altogether for some time to come, owing to its Government requiring silver for coinage. The denominations struck will be confined apparently to fractions of the Peso.

A certain amount of business for other Governments has been, and is likely to be, transacted, but, on the whole, as usual at this period of the year, the market, generally, is somewhat inert.

Doubtless, purchases for India will be freer and more continuous, now that the Bazaars are no longer under speculative control. This revival of confidence may be a little slow to be felt, for the stability of finance in native circles has been much shaken by so many local failures.

Meanwhile, the possibility of new loans for China continue to be taken into consideration in reviewing the position of silver, for some provision of funds is a sine qua non to the due discharge of the Government functions of that country.

News has just been telegraphed that welcome and beneficial rains have fallen in the Punjab.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,510,000 in sycee or currency, and of £230,000 in bars.

The stock in Bombay is unchanged at about £105,000. The offtake has fallen to about 95 bars a day.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 9th instant showed a reduction of five lakhs under the combined denominations of rupees and silver under coinage, and an increase of 10 lakhs under that of gold in India. There was an increase of 30 lakhs in the total value of sovereigns held by the Standard Reserve in India.

A shipment of £80,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 1/16d. above and the same as those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Dec. 5th, 27 cash 27 1/8, 2 mos.
Dec. 6th, 27 1/4 cash 27 1-4, 2 mos.
Dec. 8th, 27 1/16 cash 27 1/16, 2 mos.
Dec. 9th, 26 15/16 cash 27, 2 mos.
Dec. 10th, 26 3/4 cash 26 13/16, 2 mos.
Dec. 11th, 26 3/4 cash 26 13/16, 2 mos.
Average for the week 26.958 cash 27.010, 2 mos.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz std. 77/9.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz Nominal

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

◆

ALL-INDIA SESSION AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

All-India Temperance Conference held its sitting here to-day. The hall was over crowded.

Professor Shahani of Sind College, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates briefly referred to the situation in Sind as regards temperance. The poorer classes were taking more and more to drink and so also the educated classes. The principle of local option was hardly emphasised. The temperance societies in Sind which were active in the days of the two makers of modern Sind, Dewan Nawalrai and Sadhu Hiranand were practically dormant. Now the press and platform work was poor. Eminent men here were seldom total abstainers. The public attitude in Sind had changed materially to one of apathy. After referring to the basis of work of pioneers of the Anglo-Indian Association in London Professor Shahani emphasised the fact that to-day official attitude was far better than sometime before. The Government did not seek to expand the excise revenue to utmost limit nor did they oppose or ignore the endeavours of reformers to minimise they traffic from which the excise revenue was derived. After mentioning the suggestions of the Temperance deputation which waited on Lord Crewe in July last he emphasised the necessity of the recommendations being carried out. He referred to the success of the temperance propaganda in different parts of India but remarked that the field for work was greater than before in view of the increase of consumption of intoxicants. Finally he trusted on systematical moral education in schools and colleges.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand proposed and Dr. B. C. Ghose seconded that Hon. Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer of Madras should take the chair. Rao Bahadur Bulchand referred to the services of the President-elect to the cause of temperance.

Dr. Ghose's inaugural address on the effects of alcohol on the human body was very instructive.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in his address drew attention to the enormous growth of the excise revenue, the total estimate of which for the coming year would not fall short of a thousand lakhs of rupees. The Government did not look with favour on the spread of intemperance though they were not ranged actively on side of the temperance reformers. Government had already taken some steps to minimise injurious effects of drink. The President mentioned further directions in which Government's assistance might be sought. First, Government should restrict the number of licenses and quantity to be sold in fairs and festivals. The authorities at Karachi had already issued instructions closing liquor shops during Holi festivals. Other Governments should follow this good example. Secondly, the principle of local option should be given to the people. Thirdly, location of shops should be far away from thoroughfares and frequented places. Fourthly, the regulation of hours of opening and closing of shops should be more restrictive. Fifthly, the sale of drinks to women and minors should be prohibited.

Amongst other desirable reforms should be the separation of revenue from licensing authorities and the fixing of a maximum quantity to be sold in a day. The President referred to the harmful effects of drink on the individual society and then examined the objection to drink from standpoints of effects on present generation and on posterity. The science of Eugenics had attracted attention of the savants who were demanding legislation to prevent marriages of imbeciles and idiots. They should extend their operations to the habitual drunkards and their children. The President emphasised the necessity of educating the people on temperance and appealed to the religious heads of the Hindus to take up the matter in right earnest.

The Conference passed resolutions, thanking the Viceroy for having received temperance deputation yesterday, recommending the formation of a voluntary association, suggesting the prohibition of supply of liquor to railway servants on duty, expressing the appreciation of the efforts of provincial Governments to check traffic in cocaine, recommending the appointment of a joint committee of non-officials and officials to investigate the causes of recent increase in the consumption of country spirits, authorising President to forward resolutions to the authorities and appointing Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Guider as General Secretaries for next year.

Amongst speakers were Rao Bahadur Bulchand, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, Dewan Kaurmal, Dewan Pribhdas, Dewan Wassiamal and others.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

◆

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th December 1913.

1419. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Parade for "A" and "G" Coy., for Tuesday the 30th instant is cancelled.

1420. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "G" Company Recruits on Saturday afternoon the 3rd January for Table A.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1. 35 p.m. and 2. 50 p.m.

1421. *Proficiency Class.*—A Proficiency Class will be held on Monday the 5th January 1914 at 7. p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

1422. *Camp of Instruction.*—It is notified for information that The Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

1423. *Roll Books.*—All Company Parade Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

(Signed) R.E.A. Elliott, Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will take place on the Cooperage on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of January, 1914. A Cup will be given for the Volunteer Championship of Bombay. Entries close on 1st of January 1914, Programme can be seen at Headquarters.

GOOD SPIRITS

BUCHANAN S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

156C

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplesly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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169—4

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COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
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DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY.

THE WEEK'S RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Calcutta Meeting opened on Saturday under the best of conditions. There was an enormous attendance, including visitors from practically every racing centre in India; and the stands and enclosures were full to overflowing. The occasion being the King-Emperor's Cup Day, His Excellency the Governor attended the races in State, accompanied by Lady Carmichael, and Staff, and a large party from Government House. The Bombay owners were present in force, and making the most of their opportunities in the Bookmaker's enclosure, a privilege that is now denied to them on their own side.

KEMPION'S VICTORY.

Kempion, as expected, annexed the King-Emperor's Cup all right, and although he started public favourite the win excited very little enthusiasm, owing to the tactics which were adopted in the running of this horse for the Fort Plate, on the previous Saturday. On that occasion he ran quite 21lbs. behind the form he exhibited in the King-Emperor's Cup, finishing in the ruck, and stamping his performance as an absolutely bad one. On the Fort Plate form, no one would back him with bad money for a race like the King-Emperor's Cup, meeting as he was the best of his class in the country. That Kempion was the most heavily backed for the race in question, only went to show that the public were satisfied that the horse was only out for an exercise gallop in the Fort Plate, and did not accept the statement that he was not well, had been coughing, etc., to account for his bad display. That such a reversal of form as shown between the two races should go unnoticed, was without question, and it is not surprising to hear that the Stewards have "had up" Byramjee over the matter, and it is likely that something more will be heard of it before long. Mr. Goculdas's star was again in the ascendant, for he annexed the Burdwan Cup with Picnic, ridden by Hoyt, and the Ellenborough Plate, Division I, with the smart Arkangelo. This wonderful 14-2 had won three times before, and on the previous Saturday had carried 8-8 to victory in similar company. On this occasion the handicappers gave him a rise of 2lbs. only, and it is astonishing to record that the Bookmakers were willing to lay 5 to 4 against his chance. He won with the same ease that has characterized all his other victories, and it is probable the handicappers will consider the advisibility of giving him some weight to carry when he appears in this company again.

A RECORD TIME.

Picnic put up a record time for the Burdwan Cup of 3 mins., 18 secs., which is 3 secs. under the previous best time, which was put up by Carrara ten years ago. Previous to this occasion Mayfowl won the Burdwan Cup three years in succession, his best time being 3 mins., 24½ secs. This makes Picnic's performance a very meritorious one, as had he been pressed at all he could have done it in less time. As it was he won pulling up by eight lengths, and is entitled to be classed as the best hurdle race horse in the country.

The Eclipse Pony Plate, like most pony races at big meetings, was practically a fiasco. The potential Civil Service Cup favourite Beryl started at odds on in a field of seven but she was not able to finish any nearer than fourth, with the much-vaunted Alice just in front of her, third. The leading positions were filled by Village Girl, and Token, two ponies that will be handicapped to receive some considerable concessions in weight from the two which finished behind them, when they are handicapped to meet in the Civil Service Cup.

Village Girl was the only outsider to win on the day, the rest of the races in the card being taken by the first favourites, with the exception of the German Cup, which was won by the second, favourite, Milliner.

VICEROY'S CUP.

There is little to add to the notes that were furnished in the letter of last week. That old warrior Mayfowl holds his position as first favourite, pressed closely by the Bangalore mare Jemima, and it is probable these two will fight it out. Some people hold the opinion that Milliner is the best of the Bangalore pair, but old Jim Watson should know which is best. Valerius has put up the best gallop done by the Cup horses, beating the timing of both Mayfowl and Jemima by a fraction under three seconds.

The amazing story of the mix-up of Mr. Galstaun's two fillies Shining Way, and Orepesa has already been wired you. The Stewards have gone into the matter, and decided to hold things over till they receive official descriptions of the fillies from Weatherby's when the story will be confirmed or the reverse

Racegoers will have a change next week when the Tollygunge Steeplechases will take place. The track on this suburban course has always been on the hard side, and every season the horses that have been knocked out on the first day have left little or none to go on with the card for the second day. Mr. Lance has made strenuous efforts to remedy the cause of disaster this year. A fairly heavy mulching of rice husks has been dressed both over the chase and flat courses, and quite a foot of special treatment has been given to the take-off and landing sides of the obstacles. As far as hard ground may be treated for an amelioration of that condition, the Clerk of the Course has this season, anyway, done all that is practically and humanly possible, and the jumping brigade should be rather well served by the tracks on the days of racing.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A "SKULKING" JACK.

The chances of a run were better than have recently been the cast, when a field of nearly 60, met the Master of Jacakal Hill, on Wednesday, after the long walk out from the kennels. Among the field were Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Birkett. The Master waved off to draw Jackal Hill, but with no success for not a trace of a jack with no success for not a trade of a jack could be found, and the pack was led off to Tahar Hill, which is fortunately more open than places near the Railway, where the quantity of wire indicates an increased inhabitation, and the jacks now seem to be deserting that quarter.

After being penned up in a narrow lane, we heard the jack go away full of melody, and as we came out into the Bamanwadi Valley, we saw the pack swing round, and head up the hill again. Taking us over the stoniest part thereof, the jack headed across the Melon ground for the Railway, but getting to the hundy near the graveyard the pack threw up, and after circling round the same spot for a while, their quarry was found to have sought earth in a well, and taking the chance of the water rather than the pack he was drowned.

The Master then took the pack back to the Andheri Road, and shortly after crossing it a rare burst of melody indicate a jack had gone away. The pack raced along through the thick going in fine form, and following as best we could we found the jack had turned and made his way up the Mango Tope. Our hopes here failed, for however well the pack might work, it was odds against them pushing the jack out. However, so well did they stick to it that it appeared he must break into the open and at a point where real good run looked assured, but our hopes were dashed by the jack finding his way back again. Then followed another attempt to force him out, in which the pack almost succeeded, but again making back into the thickest part of the Tope it was evident that a lot of work, had to be done to get him near the edge again. After trying some time with no success the pack were called off and once more has the Mango Tope cheated the pack of their bill.

The next meet will be at the Kennels on Boxing Day, when with some luck we may avoid the Mango Tope and Pawai Hill, where the going is so thick that hounds have very little chance.

A FINE RUN.

The Christmas festivities evidently made rising early a difficult task for the field which gathered at the Kennels yesterday only numbered forty, among whom were two ladies.

It was a bitterly cold morning, but the mist around promised some scent.

Mr. Lord, who is still acting master waved off towards Wakola, and on his way found a line which seemed old from the manner hounds took it up and followed it for a while in silence. Nor were they really enthusiastic about it until after several short checks, they rushed away in a body, with a fine burst of music. From then until we got to Sahar Hill, the going was about as bad as it could be, never once did the jack quite the melon ground. Arriving at Sahar Village the field for the most part overcarried, and after working round some huts the pack pulled their jack out of a small hut, and soon despatched him.

After the ceremonies of the chase the master moved off over the hill, and another jack was started in just the place Wednesday's jack was pushed out. He turned out to be a fine runner and treated us to just as good going as his predecessor had given us of the worst. Straight across the Bomanwadi Valley he went, then to bhachla, and availing himself of the wire enclosure sped along towards Marole. Crossing the Andheri Road, he went at a good pace towards the hills, the pack following speedy and closely to the Vihar Road, which was a jump on and off, and a bend at a nasty distance on the far side just far enough to make one horse stand on his head with his rider following suit, another glance behind showed him mounting again. On we sped to the backwater, and still on across the pipe line and over the road and stony hill beyond until we came into the Powai valley the going getting thicker as we advanced, Battling our way through trees and taking advantage of paths as they fitted in we came at length to the Powai Lake, where the jack eventually bestead the pack, and well he deserved to keep his brush, for no mean skulking jack was he, but a straight necked one, who trusted less in concealing his tracks than his fleetness. May he soon got back to his old haunts at Sahar Hill, and give us the pleasure of another run after him.

Eleven were up at the end including both the ladies.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS.

VOLKSRUST MOVEMENT SEEKS CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" states:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Johannesburg correspondent says that the Volksrust Vigilance Committee is seeking cooperation with other Municipalities with a view to securing *inter alia* licenses and gradual repatriation as far as possible of Indians already in the Union. He adds that the whole of the Union Press are against Mr. Gandhi's latest fanatical methods and declare him incapable of approaching the issue in a spirit of constructive statesmanship. They think that in time more level headed leaders with European sympathisers will intervene to prevent Mr. Gandhi's plunging his compatriots into disaster. The South African question besides adding fuel to the revolutionary movement in India is doing incalculable injury to the Imperial cause.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Delhi architects, Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, will visit Benares where they will probably study the local architectural designs.

Among the resolutions to be moved at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in January next is one relating to the incidence of income-tax.

The Indian Medical Service is to celebrate its 150th anniversary by a dinner at the United Service Club, Calcutta, on January 14th next. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis will preside.

In response to an appeal made by the Indian South African League, H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., has been pleased to donate Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the League.

A largely attended levee was held at Government House, Calcutta, to-night at which Lord Hardinge presided, Lord Carmichael occupying a place beside His Excellency upon the dais.

Sir Henry Cotton had an interview with Lord Crewe at the India Office on the 6th instant. "India" understands that the situation in South Africa was the principal subject of discussion.

A correspondent wires to say that a meeting held on Thursday at Hyderabad (Sind) protested against compulsory vaccination and a telegram to that effect was despatched to His Excellency the Governor. despatched to His Excellency the Government.

"The Star of Utkal" is informed that during the sitting of the Patna University Committee on the 15 and 16 of this month, the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika promised a donation of fifty thousand rupees for a library building for the Cuttack College.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams. Assistant Under-Secretary for State, and Sir T. R. Wynne and others will be the guests of the Maharaja of Bikanir for Christmas and a number of Delhi people are also going to Gwalior as guests of the Maharajah Scinda.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council on January 6th the following members will be sworn in:—Sir Edward Maclagan, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Messrs. L. Porter, L. M. Wynch, E. H. C. Walsh, W. H. Cobb, W. F. Rice, A. H. Diack, and J. Donald.

Nawab Viqar-ul-mulk, Mr. Justice Shahdin, of the Punjab, the Rajah of Mahmoodabad, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolai, Mr. Masood, Mr. Mahomed Ali, of the *Comrade*, and Syed Wazir Hussain are amongst those expected at the Aligarh College Emergency Meeting on the 1st January.

The ensuing meeting of the Behar Provincial Legislative Council bids fair to be of a lively character. Mr. Dwarkanath, who holds the unofficial portfolio of Education, is expected to unfold a programme of primary education, of somewhat ample proportions.—"Express."

The Plenipotentiaries for Great Britain, China and Tibet will all take a rest this week at Delhi. Sir Henry McMahon proceeds to Dehra for Christmas. The Chinese Plenipotentiary is visiting Agra and making a short tour of India, and the Tibetan Plenipotentiary is visiting a Buddhist Shrine in the Himalayas.

The illness of Sir William Lee-Warner, writes a London correspondent, is of a most serious character, and he is unable to attend to any correspondence or business. He has lately been engaged upon the examination of records for the preparation of an historical work under the auspices of the Government of India.

At the desire of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Meston Shrimati Satyabala Devi Desai played Vina before Their Honour on 19th instant. She sang several melodies of classical Hindu music with Vina and Violin accompaniments. Her Ladyship was pleased to express her appreciation of the old Sanskrit Music (Astapadi of Javadeo Shastri.)

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will visit Lucknow on the 9th January. His Excellency will open the Medical College Hospital and Gumti bridge on the 10th. Later the Viceroy will spend a few days in shooting camp, Lady Hardinge remaining at Lucknow as the guest of Sir James and Lady Meston. His Excellency returns to Lucknow on the 15th proximo.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Mackenna, Inspector General of Agriculture, is appointed an Additional Member of Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. James I.M.S., Civil Surgeon Simla, has one month's leave.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alengton Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, is attached to the Forest College Dehra Dun.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. James A. Smith as Consul for the United States of America is recognised.

Sanction is given for the recognition of Mr. Dejean De La Batie as Consul General for France at Calcutta.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crofton, I.C.S., Accountant General, Behar and Orissa, has three months' leave and thereafter reverts to the Madras Presidency.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. F. Howard, I.C.S., Collector of Customs are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Mr. R. W. Parmer is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey.

Mr. Pope, of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, is appointed a Member of the Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Kingsley.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonels C. H. Clay, H. C. Bernon, G. J. F. Soady, F. Murray and E. A. Gayn are promoted to the rank of Colonel, Major Hood 7th Rajputs, becomes Lieut.-Colonel.

With effect from 17th June 1913, Major H. W. Illius, I.M.S., officiating Civil Surgeon, 2nd Class, to be substantive pro tempore, in that appointment, vice Lieut.-Col. H. E. Melville, I.M.S.

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The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose, will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

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Sterling Silver ... ,, 280.

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Sterling Silver. ,, 450.

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Hornby Road BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING : THIRD DAY.

MAYFOWL WINS COOCH BEHAR CUP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The attendance showed a slight falling-off but the racing was of a very high and interesting order. Mayfowl won the Cooch Behar Cup in record time, the victory being very well received. Polish and Primrose Morn deadheated in the Sandown Park Plates.

Details:—

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's SPOOK, 8-5, Brown	1
Mr. Sat's THE COCKATOO, 8-2, Ames	2
Mr. Lauder's HARENE, 9-11, Andrews	3

Also ran:—Pastel 7-13, Bonny Boy 8-11, Granite 7-6, Don Urbano 7-2.

Betting:—8 to 4 Harene, 4's Spook, The Cockatoo, and Bonny Boy, and 15's the rest.

Totolisators paid Rs. 54 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 30 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race:—Cockatoo jumped up in front and kept the lead to within fifty yards of the winning post, when Brown brought Spook up with a rattle and wrested the lead by ¾ length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 13 secs.

LAWN PLATE, Division I.—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s SMIRK, 9-11, Brown	1
Mr. Garda's MEDDLING, 8-12, Southall	2
Mr. Heather's HOSPODAR, 9-3, Hardy	3

Also ran:—Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Satellite 9-4.

Betting:—6 to 4 Hospodar, 3's Pretty Good Sort, 4's Smirk and Meddling, 15's Satellite.

Totalisators paid Rs. 66 for win, and Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 for places.

The Race:—Smirk jumped out of the gate and, though chased by Meddling all through the journey, just lasted it out and won by a neck, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15½ secs.

LAWN PLATE, Division II.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's BORGIE, 9-3, Ruiz	1
Mr. Sattar's VITULOS, 0-12, Ames	2
Mr. Laudor's TOM CHAUCER, 8-10, Andrews	3

Also ran:—Shell 8-11, Macann 9-2, Sunder 8-4, Kathoras 8-3, Convent Girl 8-1, Witch 8-7, Anna Hean 8-5, Rebuilt 8-5, Lakme 8-5.

Betting:—3's Borgie and Vitulos, 5's Lakme, 10's and more the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36 for places.

The Race:—Vitulos led, followed by Borgie and Convent Girl, who however, dropped off after going three furlongs; then at a little distance came Tom Chaucer, Lakme and Shell. After a ding-dong finish Borgie won on the post by a short head, and 2 lengths off came Tom Chaucer.

Time:—1 min. and 16½ secs.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.—1¼ mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MAYFOWL, 9-3, Brown	1
Mr. Thaddeus's WAYWARD and WILD, 7-6, Crowden	2
Mr. Goculdas's MATCHLOCK, 8-0, Hoyt	3

Also ran:—Sugar Loaf 7-2, Bally Maclune 6-5, Whim 7-1, Masonic 8-11, Milliner 8-12, Shining Way 8-6, Franconi 7-12, Five Crown 7-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Mayfowl, 5's Milliner, 8's Matchlock and Five Crown, 12's Sugar Loaf, 15's Wayward and Wild, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Sugar Loaf was the first to break the line, attended by Masonic, the rest a few lengths behind, with Wayward and Wild at the head and Mayfowl at the tail. Near the three-furlong post the leader dropped back and Wayward and Wild went to the front; Mayfowl also came up with Matchlock and Milliner. From the distance post Mayfowl challenged the leader and just beat her on the post by a short head, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 7 secs.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's POLISH, 9-1, Ruiz	1
Mr. Goculdas's PRIMROSE MORN, 8-8, Hoyt	1
Dead Heat	1
Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA, 7-9, Furguson	3
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 8-10, Brown	4

Also ran:—Nuncio 8-13, Volsloane 8-1, Hoppner 8-7, Watch Tower 8-7, Ute 1-6, Paul Pry 8-5, Chobham 8-1, Monaleen 7-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 Polish, 4's Nuncio, 6's Criton, Primrose Morn and Orepesa, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Primrose Morn led with Orepesa second, the rest in a bunch. Near the distance post Polish gave chase to the leader and dead-heated on the post, while 1¾ length behind was Orepesa.

Time:—1 min. 1½ sec.

GUNNY MEAH CUP.—R. C.

Major Walter's SPRING DAISY, 8-1, Nelson	1
Mr. Rossco's Naini, 8-8, Ruiz	2
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's RULING PASSION, 8-12, Ames	3

Also ran:—Sidonia 8-12, Runaway Girl 7-2, Millie 7-0.

Betting:—5's Spring Daisy, Evens Naini, 4's Ruling Passion, 2's Sidonia.

Totalisators paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—Millie led up to the seven furlongs post, then Spring Daisy went to the front. In the straight Naini challenged the leader, who just stayed out by half a length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 2¾ secs.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA Dec. 27.

A fifteen, two-minutes, round fight for the heavy-weight championship took place here last night between Corporal Gates, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Calcutta and Gunner Bates, R.H.A., Lahore.

The Calcutta man knocked out Bates in the third round. Bates was the bigger and stronger man, but was out-classed. But he made a good fight, taking his punishment splendidly, and his smashing swinging blows more than once nearly ended his more experienced opponent.

WELTER AND BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

In the Welter-Weight Boxing Championship here last night, the holder Private Connon of the Loyal North Lanc's, Bangalore, defeated Private Cruddell of the 7th Fusiliers, Calcutta, in the fourth round easily, Cruddell standing up gamely in a losing fight throughout.

In the Bantam-weight Championship, Private Burns of the North Lanc's was defeated by Drummer Faviman of the Munster Fusiliers, Rangoon, giving up, being "pumped" after three rounds.

POLO IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Raja Venugopal Polo Tournament, which has been in progress during the past few days, ended yesterday, when in the final the 26th Cavalry beat the Government House team by six goals to nil.

YESTERDAY'S HUNT.

AN EXCELLENT RUN.

A field of about 50 met the Master yesterday at the Cross Roads and a move was soon made across the melon grounds round Sahar Hill.

In spite of the field pressing rather, a jack stole away, and the pack getting its scent streamed past, with a swelling chorus, just an idea had the jack of turning back for the hill, but the pack were too close, and he decided to trust his safety to his legs, and that he was not mistaken in their prowess will shortly be seen. Making across the Bowanwadi Valley he made the Powai Hills his goal. Taking a line to Chuckla, he made use of the wire enclosure, through which he ran, and avoiding the Andheri Road for the time being, left the field to make their way round the wire and over the pipe. One member had a bad spill on jumping on to the road.

The pack were holding him well as he crossed toward Marole. Over the Vihar Road he made his way and also the backwater, up to this point the line covered the same ground as Friday's run. Upon entering the Powai Valley, he changed his ideas, probably the thick going making him lose his sense of direction, and turned up Jack Symons Hill. The field winding round it, made his chance of escape small, and there was not any great amount of grass up there. He however found his way down unseen, and made for Powai Lake. The pack had not been in the thick going long before it was evident that he could not be followed further, and if this was our quarry of Friday he is twice welcome of his escape, and may he hold his brush until late in the season when he will have to go further for such cover. So we left him with a wish of "a revederce."

Taking the pack smartly back away from the hills the Master again drew on the south of Andheri Road, and here again the pack put up a good jack, skirting south of Chuckla, he led them over the Bopnullah, and along to the backwater at not too pleasant a spot, from there making for the Vihar Road, and crossed it on to the flats at the foot of Hog's Back Hill. If Pawai Hill is bad for grass, here was worse but being on the flat he had to keep moving. Bunds, nullahs, and holes were hidden, in the grass which was over three feet high, and very thick and coarse. So was the approach to the Horseshae Valley into which the pack chevied after him, and mounting the hill he crossed the top and back toward, the Pawai Valley.

The scent was poor up there but the pack carried on splendidly, and descending the side of the hill gradually they followed him down into the Pawai Valley. Then keeping near the hill side along some good short grass among the trees the jack led them along at an improving pace, and bustled him up a stony hill. Over this he got what he wanted the selfsame spot where the pack had lost the first jack, and further on we came across the Master calling the pack back.

The pack are hunting better each day, and with only about 18 couple out, the runs they put up were excellent, an even lot also they are, no case of "go along, there's three couple of hounds on the scent," though it may be said the field at times appears to wish to make it so, by setting off part of the pack at the start, but during the run it is a pleasure to see how quickly the pack gathers. They were a couple of most excellent runs, and the pack deserved blood as equally as the jacks deserved to keep their brushes.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

CEYLON V. BALLYGUNGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Winning the toss Ceylon took up the batting. They made a poor start, the first three wickets falling for only 26 runs. Gibson and Crawford however stopped the rot by careful batting and raised the socre to 152, when Crawford was behind the wickets by Champain. The remainder of the wickets fell for 77. The Ballygunge bowling never got loose and scoring at times was very slow.

Scores:—

CEYLON.

Vidler b. Wood	6
Brown b. Steele	1
Fawcett c. Hindley b. Steele	7
Crawford c. Champain b. Wood	85
Gibson b. Wood	51
Johnson c. Turnbull b. Steele	15
Horsefall b. Wood	2
Greswell b. Turnbull	31
Forbes b. Wood	1
Peterkin lb.w. b. Wood	13
Rubie (not out)	0
Extras	17
Total	229

ANALYSIS.

	W.	R.
Wood	6	74
Steel	3	74

SECOND TEST MATCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26.

The second test match was begun in showery weather. South Africa went in first and made 160, of which Hartigan contributed 51. Barnes took eight wickets for 56 runs.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27.

The test match was resumed in beautiful weather. England made 317 runs for two wickets. Relf contributed 63, and Rhodes and Mead, unfinished, 143 and 73 respectively.

FOOT RACING.

FURLONG RECORD BROKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CARDIFF, Dec. 27.

The Australian, Donaldson, has broken Hutchens's furlong record by half a yard in 21½ seconds.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon on horseback at Idar.

ALASTOR THE MYSTIC.

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY.

There is probably no other country in the world in which cheirosophy and astrology are more appreciated as sciences to such an extent as prevails in India, and, such being the case, it is necessary that they should have an exponent worthy of his charge. Unfortunately in a country where business acumen is acknowledged to be found in all communities there is a certain ceedulity in regard to those sciences, to which only a few are given the right to understand, which has been the cause of creating a number of charlatans whose wits and understanding should have guided them to better pursuits. But there is one man, whom India knows well already, who in our opinion is thoroughly sincere and who through his sincerity, is able to convince all who consult him as to the fact that the sciences which he has studied are more profound and more worthy of consideration than the man with the average intellect is aware of. The man to whom we refer is Alastor and there is hardly a public function in India at which he is not present. After having studied his subject seriously and practiced with success for many years, Alastor came to India in 1911 and since then the fact that he has read the hands of several maharajas in this country, the hands of leading members of the Indian Civil Service and read them to the intense interest of his subjects is sufficient proof that the discriminating public are aware of his gift. Amongst the nobility of and living in India who have consulted Alastor are Lady Hardinge, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord and Lady Carmichael, Their Highnesses of Darbhanga, Cooch Behar—the present chief and his brother, who died recently—Indore, Patiala, Burdwan and Tagore. Alastor has also advised the Maharani of Tikari, H. E. Shamshere Jung, members of the Tata family many of the leading Parsi gentlemen of Bombay. The fact that in Europe Alastor has advised such people as the late Mr. W. T. Stead, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Kendall, the renowned actress, and Miss Maud Allan—whose unfortunate accident recently deprived Bombay of a long looked for artistic treat—is sufficient evidence of his powers. He can convert the rankest of sceptics not only by his personality, but by his knowledge of the powers which he expounds. He can tell things about your past life which no one knows but yourself and about the future—who can tell?—he is quietly convincing. Alastor is too well-known in India already to need advertising, but if one may say a word to those whose sceptical propensities will not allow them to believe in those things into which they cannot personally probe, that word is "Go and see Alastor and then give your candid opinion."

"Alastor's address is Taj Mahal Hotel, Room 338, and he will be glad to receive visitors and clients between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. daily.

ALASTOR.

Camera Portrait by E. Hoppe, 59, Baker Street, London, England.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA SPORTS.

Hitherto the Catholic Community in Bombay have had no Gymkhana of their own. They approached Government about a year ago and were granted a plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face in a line with the other Gymkhanas there. The building of the pavilion, the plans for which have been sanctioned by Government, will be taken in hand shortly, meanwhile two tennis courts have been laid out, the remaining portion will be utilised for cricket etc., and membership to the Gymkhana will commence from the New Year. The grounds having been recently levelled, the opportunity was taken by a special committee to hold on it Christmas sports last Saturday evening where over a thousand Catholics assembled for the occasion. There were twelve events on the programme all of which were competed for very briskly. The chief prize winners were:—Martin Powell, Herbert Powell and Misses Maggie Fernandez, C. Gomes, and May Oliveira. Messrs. Frank Oliveira Peter Dyer, J. Poli DeCruz and Dr. Alban Desouza were the Judges. Great praise is due to those who promoted the sports, for the tasteful way in which the grounds were done up and the splendid manner in which all other arrangements were carried out. Mr. Ferrers, Session Judge of Ratnagiri who was among the visitors, kindly gave away the prizes.

LAWN TENNIS IN AMERICA.

JAY GOULD CHALLENGES COVEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Jay Gould has challenged the tennis champion, Covey. The match has been arranged to take place in Philadelphia in March.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

"Cupid Works Overtime or Florette and Patapon" is the star attraction at the Excelsior Cinematograph this week. The film which is five thousand feet long introduces a delightful French comedy, and during the progress of the film on the screen the audience has not a single dull moment. The plot is very cleverly laid and is full of comic situations. It is truly a light-hearted film admirably suited for a light-hearted season. Its great length takes up most of the time, leaving room enough only to allow of Pathe's Gazette being thrown on the screen. The latter contains a number of interesting items. The amusement-loving public bent upon holidaying should not miss the opportunity of seeing this week's programme.

ALCAZAR.

The programme at the above theatre for the New Year week is one of the best variety entertainments seen in that popular theatre. A very full house enjoyed the long entertainment on Saturday night, when Mr. Reggie Williams, in his new songs, quite captured the enthusiasm of the house. As "The man in the check Suit" he was irresistably funny and merited the enthusiastic applause that was accorded him, the house quite entering into the spirit of his "Let's all go Mad". Appearing with Miss Laura Diamond in a comic sketch entitled "The Tramp", which gave him plenty of scope, he kept the house in a roar of laughter. Miss Diamond illustrated rag-time coon songs, accompanying herself on the banjo, with much spirit, but seemed to fail, we think, to carry the house with her when she sang that old popular air "Old Folks at Home". "Vandeek", described as "the man without bones," is an acrobat of no little merit, and with Young Buckshot, the "Knight of the Lasso" in a new playlette, contributed much to the success of the entertainment. A long film entitled "Custer's Last Fight" and a "comic" called "The Leading Lady" were the only cinema items. The former is a film of much interest, representing a historic massacre of some United States soldiers by Red Indians. The pictures are graphic, and with the popular variety turns, this theatre should have full houses during the week.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

The management of the Olympia Picture Palace are announcing an enterprising departure in Cinematography. They have put on a Swadeshi programme, the film being "Mohini," which is 3,500 feet long. It is undoubtedly a fine production and engrosses the attention of the audience from start to finish. A great rush is expected and the prices of admission have consequently been doubled for the week.

ROYAL CINEMA.

Von Arx and his Vaudeville Company including Louis Slicker, comedian, Miss Florence Maydeen, the phantom princess, and Jack Owen, the whistling dandy, who won immense popularity during their engagement at the Royal Opera House, are drawing crowded houses this week at the Royal Cinema, the new theatre at the corner of Grant Road. After his Saturday and Sunday performances at the Royal Cinema there will be little doubt in the mind of one, however sceptic, that Von Arx successfully performs all illusions he proclaims himself to be capable of. A couple of sensational films makes up an extremely interesting programme and the success of this enterprising venture is assured.

AMERICA-CINEMA.

The grand New Year programme at this popular Sandhurst Road Cinema Theatre is as a good as the X'mas programme had proved to be to the much satisfaction of the Cinema going public. The star draw "The Lion Hunters" is a stirring story of the African forest in which are seen some exciting scenes in the life of a colonial hunter. The elephant who took a leading part in the novel comic film "An Elephant on His Hands" evoked roars of laughter. "The World's Champion Wrestlers" is another film which has become very popular.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

In the semi-finals of the Amateur Golf Championship here to-day, Mr. Wigham of Calcutta beat Mr. Craig of Calcutta six up and four to play, and Mr. Pitta-Tucker of the Highland Light Infantry Lucknow, beat Mr. Gilani of Bombay on the last green.

The final will be played to-morrow when a good game is expected as, although Mr. Wigham has been making lower scores than Mr. Pitts-Tucker in the eighteen hole contests, on which the earlier matches of the tournament are decided, Mr. Pitts-Tucker has shown superior staying power which may stand him in good stead in the thirty-six hole contest of the finals.

HUMAN STORKS.

GIANT SUDANESE WHO STAND ON ONE LEG.

A tribe of black giants known as "Jieng" inhabiting a district of the White Nile, in the Sudan, a thousand miles south of Khartum, has been described to Reuter's Agency by the Rev. C. Lea-Wilson, the leader of a medical mission.

There are about 8,000 people in the tribe, and they ive in the neighbourhood of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the lagoon east of Lake Chad. "They are among the tallest tribes in the world," says Mr. Lea-Wilson. "They are jet black, typical negroes, and do not practise either cannibalism or human sacrifices.

"I have never seen among them a case of cruelty to women or children. For some reason apparently unknown even to themselves all adults have six of their lower teeth removed. They have a habit when at rest of standing on one foot like storks."

THEATRE ASSAULT CASE.

MELBOURNE SENTENCED TO 14 DAYS' S. I. AND FINED RS. 500.

Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. E. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Mr. Tom Melbourne to-day to 14 days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default a further term of 14 days' simple imprisonment, for his assault on Mr. Moller at the Gaiety Theatre on the 3rd October last.

Mr. Keays delivered judgment as follows:—"The assault was unquestionably a very violent one, for Mr. Moller received a black eye and his lip was cut, and as the assault was within view of a large number of the audience it was an extremely aggravated one. The case is a most deplorable one and especially so from the line taken by Mr. Langford James, counsel for the defence. Mr. James put most insulting questions to Mr. Moller without, so far as I could discover, any sort of justification. He was extremely rude to Mr. Buckland, counsel appearing for the prosecution, without any provocation, and after having treated the Court with the minimum of courtesy, finished by being steadily discourteous."

In conclusion Mr. Keays said: "My attention has been called to certain observations that the High Court has made regarding the way in which the case has been prolonged. I entirely agree that the case has taken far longer than it should have done, but that is due to the High Court being moved to transfer, probably due to the accused's illness and my own, and largely due to the excessive length of Mr. James' cross-examination. Mr. Buckland cross-examined seven witnesses called for the defence in under two hours and is in no way to blame. Of Mr. James' cross-examination nine-tenths served no useful purpose, but was not absolutely irrelevant, and had I ruled it out there would only have been another application for transfer. It is of course impossible for any court where the defence is in provocation, to prevent the defence from calling witnesses, or to prevent the prosecution from cross-examining these witnesses. A magistrate can merely express a strong view as I did in this case. Between December 1st and 13th, cases were sent down to me to dispose of and in many the accused were in jail and these cases had to be taken in preference to the present case. It was impossible in these circumstances to devote more time than I did or to have concluded the case earlier. As the High Court, precludes me from ordering the accused's surety to produce the accused, I direct that the judgment and record be sent to the Registrar of the Appellate Court so that he may place it before the Criminal Appellate Bench."

TRAGIC END OF CART-DRIVER.

An inquest was held at the Morgue by Dr. Nunan, Deputy Coroner, on the body of Sawalia Rama (50) a cart driver.

It appeared from the evidence that at the Tank Bunder level-crossing of the Port Trust Railway there are no gates provided. The gatekeeper is provided with a wire-rope to fasten across the road to prevent vehicles from crossing the railway lines while trains are passing. On Friday afternoon the gateman fastened the rope as a train was due. The deceased's cart loaded with firewood came up and the bullocks rushed under the wire-rope. The deceased who was on his seat was pressed between the wire rope and the firewood in his cart. People ran to his assistance and released the deceased who was found dead. A verdict of death from internal injuries received by being pressed between a wire-rope and the load of firewood in his cart, was returned.

ALLEGED FOOTBALL BRIBE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON £3,500 BAIL.

The man giving a London address who is charged with attempting to bribe the captain of the West Bromwich Albion football team was at Smethwick, Birmingham, on December, 11, sent or trial.

The prisoner, Pascoe Bioletti, who reserved his defence, was allowed bail, himself in £1,500 and two sureties of £1,000 each.

Mr. J. S. Sharpe, for the football club, said that the prisoner, if guilty, was liable to two years' imprisonment or a £500 fine, or both. On the eve of the Everton match Jesse Pennington, the captain, received a visit from the prisoner, who introduced himself as an Everton man, and suggested that Pennington and his fellow-players should ensure that the Albion either drew or lost the match, agreeing in writing to pay £55, which was paid over after the match. He signed the document "Sam Johnston."

The facts were laid before the Attorney-General, who issued the fiat for trial.

Although he had called himself Frederick Pater and Sam Johnston, the prisoner's real name was Bioletti. He was the father of William Alfred Bioletti, who lived at Hove, and carried on a most extensive football coupon betting business in Geneva under the name of White Fisher.

Pennington, in his evidence, said the prisoner saw him before the match, and it was arranged that after he had seen the players he should "wipe his hand across his nose if it was all right."

The accused reserved his defence, and his solicitor said he was afraid the bail fixed was prohibitive.

NO FLOWER AT FUNERALS.

Father Carey of the Roman Catholic Church, Bow [illegible], London, E., has issued a statement to the members of his congregation deploring the money which, he says, is wasted at funerals, and suggesting its expenditure upon Masses for the dead. He also intimates that he refuses to receive a dead body at his church if accompanied by flowers.

OPENING OF CROATION DIET.

FREE FIGHT ENSUES.

HORSE-PLAY AND GENERAL UPROAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
AGRAM, Dec. 28.

The Croatian Diet opened yesterday. A dispute as to the date of the next meeting caused the wildest scenes. M. Mileusnic, the President, who is a member of the Opposition, fixed Monday, but the Ministerialists objected, and M. Mileusnic vacated the chair in favour of M. Tuskan, a Ministerialist, who decided to meet the same evening.

Two members of the Opposition then rushed at M. Tuskan and tried to drag him from his chair, whereupon a free fight ensued and the sitting was suspended.

On the resumption of the sitting at six in evening, the Ministerialists found M. Mileusnic in the chair reading newspapers and conversing with his friends. This continued until 7-30, when an official informed M. Mileusnic that as he was not doing his duty M. Tuskan would like to assume the presidency.

M. Tuskan then mounted the tribune and planted himself in front of M. Mileusnic and tried to open the business, but was greeted with an inferno of trumpet and motor-horn blowing, banging of typewriter covers, shrieks and abuse. M. Tuskan rang his bell, and M. Mileusnic, who was sitting in his chair, also produced a bell and rang every time M. Tuskan did. The uproar continued till eleven in the evening.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

RUMOUR OF LORD KITCHENER'S APPOINTMENT DENIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

"The Times" says that its Cairo correspondent has the best authority for denying the rumours which have been revived in the last few days that Lord Kitchener would shortly replace Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. The correspondent says that the rumours are absolutely unfounded.

LIKELY TO HAMPER HIS WORK.

"The Times" continues: "It is indeed improbable that Lord Kitchener would wish to be transferred to another sphere before he has carried out his present important work, and he may well resent the recrudescence of the rumours as likely to hamper his work in Egypt."

LORD KITCHENER'S STATUE FOR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The statue of Lord Kitchener, which is to be placed on the Calcutta maidan, arrived here yesterday by steamer and will shortly be erected.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The following autograph reply to an address of welcome has been sent by the Viceroy to the junior members of the Calcutta University Institute, dated the Viceroy's Camp, December, 26th:—

"My friends, I have been greatly touched by the friendly address that you have sent me and should like to assure you that I value very highly the kindly feelings it betokens and the friendly sentiments it expresses. There is nothing nearer my heart than the welfare, happiness and health, both of body and mind, of the young men of our Universities and especially of the University of Calcutta, of which I have the honour to be the Chancellor. I believe that you who have sent me this message stand for all that is best in University life and I feel confident that you will ever maintain its high ideas. I thank you once more very warmly and I wish you all a very happy New Year. I hope that you will always regard me as your sincere friend.

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

EARL CRAWFORD'S STAMPS.

SOLD FOR £20,000.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

The collection of British stamps of the late Earl of Crawford, have been sold to an Englishman, named Sparrow, for £20,000.

NEW FRENCH EMBASSY AT TOKIO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

The French Chamber has adopted a Bill authorising the construction of a new Embassy at Tokio.

CHRISTMAS TREE DISASTER.

PRESIDENT MINERS FEDERATION BADLY MAULED.

ATTRIBUTED DISASTER TO NON-STRIKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

Mr. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, who asserted that opponents of the strike were responsible for the Christmas tree disaster, has been deported from Michigan for ordering miners and their families not to accept the funds raised by the citizens relief committee.

A telegram from Milwaukee says that Mr. Moyer, as he was passing through *en route* to Chicago, declared, that a score of men had attacked him at Calumet and beat him about the head with a revolver, which went off wounding him in the neck. They dragged him through the streets and put him on a train.

A telegram from Chicago says that Mr. Moyer has been placed in hospital with a bullet wound in his shoulder.

LORD BURNHAM'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

"HAPPY RETURNS" BY BRITISH PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

An illuminated address with 253 signatures representative of the press of Great Britain and the Empire was presented to Lord Burnham, yesterday, at his residence at Hall Barn, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Lord Northcliffe read the address.

Edward Levy Lawson, Lord Burnham, was created a Baron in 1903. He assumed the name of Lawson, by Royal License, under the will of his uncle, Mr. Lionel Lawson. Lord Burnham is the chief proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," and in 1886 was President of the Royal Institute of Journalists. He was educated at University College, London, was High Sheriff for Bucks, 1886, and late Alderman for the same county. Lord Burnham is a Lieutenant for the city of London and a J. P. of Bucks County. He was created a Baronet in 1892, and K.C.V.O., in 1904.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND GREECE.

SIR E. GREY'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
ROME, Dec. 28.

"La Tribuna" states that the Triple Alliance has accepted Sir Edward Grey's proposal to postpone Greek evacuation of the territories allotted to Albania till 14th January.

TURKISH ARMY QUESTION.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN COMPROMISE IMMINENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

A telegram to the "Temps" from Constantinople says that a compromise between Russia and Germany is imminent on the subject of General Limat von Sanders, who will not command the first army corps but will remain in Constantinople.

He will be a member of the Supreme Council of War and Inspector-General of Military Schools, with the right to use troops in applying his military measures.

Another German general has been given the command of the Adrianople army corps.

FRENCH CREOLES TO BE REPATRIATED.

FAIL TO ACCLIMATISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Dec. 28.

In consequence of the medical report, the Minister of War has decided to send back to their native colonies all Creole contingents at present garrisoned in the South of France, all having failed to become acclimatised.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Dec. 27.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. W. C. Douglas M.A. (Edin.) B.A. (Oxon) to the Indian Educational Service as Inspector of Schools in Coorg, the civil and military station of Bangalore and the District of South Kanara in the Madras Presidency.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death is announced of Admiral Sholto Douglas.

The death is announced of General Grodekoff, formerly Governor of Amur, commander of troops in the Far East and hero of the famous ride to Herat in 1878.

MOORISH PIRACY.

ATTACK ON S. S. LUDGATE.

ROUTED BY SPANISH MARINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
GIBRATAR, Dec. 27.

The cruiser Roxburg has returned from the wreck of the Ludgate and reports all quiet. **It is hoped that the** steamer will be re-floated.

LATER.

Last night the Moors again attacked the Ludgate. The Spanish warship Pelayo immediately used search-lights and sent forty marines with quickfirers on board the Ludgate.

The guns peppered the Moors who fled in panic to the mountains. The warships are still standing by.

The work of salvage is proceeding.

FRENCH MILITARY FINANCE.

THE MINISTER'S REQUEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Dec. 27.

The Minister of War has informed the Finance Committee that owing to delay in the financial arrangements the money voted for building barracks to accommodate the extra levies for the three years' service has already been exhausted.

The Minister has asked the Committee to authorise him to proceed with construction, and to allow other expenses arising out of the Three Years' Service law without waiting for voting of further credits.

CENTRAL ARABIA.

RIVAL EMIRS LIKELY TO BE RECONCILED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

"The Times" publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Constantinople stating that there is reason to believe that a reconciliation has been effected between two warring Emirs of Central Arabia—Ibn Reshid of Hail and Abdul Aziz of Riadh.

STORMY WEATHER IN BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

Scotland, Wales and the Midlands have been swept by snowstorms, and the weather on the coasts has been tempestuous. Nevertheless, the East Coast herring fleet has had record catches and fishing towns have been working day and night.

BISLEY PROGRAMME.

WAR OFFICE PROPOSALS CAUSE DISSATISFACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

The newspapers state that the proposals of the War Office to modify the Bisley programme in accordance with service regulations is causing dissatisfaction. It is added that the War Office may organise a Territorial meeting in opposition to Bisley if its proposals are not accepted.

FRANCE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

LEDOUX WINS BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

A Frenchman Ledoux defeated Welshman Billy Beynon, the latter giving up in the seventh round. The match was for the bantam-weight championship of Europe, at Cardiff.

"AMERICA CUP" DEFENDER.

A HITCH IN THE CONSTRUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

An extraordinary hitch has occurred in the construction of the American yacht to defend the America Cup next year. Different designs have got mixed up and large quantities of materials ordered according to specifications are useless and have had to be scrapped.

AVIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
JERUSALEM, Dec. 27.

The aviator Vedrines, who took up D'Aucourt's flight to Cairo, has arrived at Jaffa.

The services of Mr. Arthur E. Hurst, Assistant Principal. Serampore Weaving Institute, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for a period of six months, with effect from the 4th January 1914.

THE SILVER MARKET.

BIG DUTCH PURCHASES FOR COLONIAL COINAGE.

HEAVY DELIVERIES DUE EARLY NEW YEAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s silver circular says that the Dutch Government, which invited tenders in London for forty thousand kilogrammes of fine silver for colonial coinage, has purchased by tender about £155,000 sterling.

The circular adds that it is not unlikely that other governments will take advantage of the present inactive state of the market to expedite their coinage requirements for the coming year.

The circular points out that in the meantime the Indian bazaars have made fresh bear sales, and these, added to the million sterling previously sold, the delivery of which has been postponed for a further two months, will make the total falling due in January and February very heavy.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS' MEETING.

PLEAS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SOCIAL REFORM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Dec. 27.

At the invitation of M. Briand, M. Millerand and others, 105 Republican senators and deputies met yesterday evening and decided to form a federation coalescing the moderate Republicans with the object of carrying on an active propaganda on behalf of national defence and social reform. M. Briand announced his intention of carrying the campaign through the country.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

SIXTY DAYS' BANK HOLIDAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

According to advices from Mexico City the bank holiday decreed by President Huerta is to be extended to sixty days.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. WEST WITHDRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
DURBAN, Dec. 27.

The charge against Mr. West, the Editor of "Indian Opinion," of harbouring indentured Indians at a farm owned by the paper, has been withdrawn, the attorney-general declining to prosecute.

"INDIAN PERIL."

SIR F. SWETTENHAM'S VIEWS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir Frank Swettenham, ex-Governor of the Straits Settlements, writes endorsing the recent articles in "The Times" dealing with the "Indian Peril." He emphasises the necessity of firmness in dealing with Orientals who best understated the rule of individuals, and points out the incalculable harm done by persons writing on Indian subjects with insufficient knowledge.

STRASSBURG SENTRY ATTACKED.

FIRES TWO SHOTS AT CASTLE SENTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
STRASSBURG, Dec. 27.

A civilian to-day fired two shots at a sentry at the Castle barracks and escaped.

WATER FAMINE IN MONTREAL.

EXPECTED TO LAST A WEEK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MONTREAL, Dec. 27.

There is a water famine in Montreal owing to an accident to the Municipal plant. The famine is expected to last a week. The hospitals are buying tons of areated water and the poor are using melted snow. Bread is being imported from other cities.

THE LEEDS STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Leeds Corporation declares that the strike has practically ended. Hundreds of gas-workers and scavengers have returned to work.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A meeting of Leeds strikers at midnight decided to continue the struggle. It was declared that the gas workers who had signed on had changed their minds.

ALL-INDIA THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT KARACHI

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Dec. 26.

The All India Theistic Conference held its first sitting yesterday evening when Rev. Brajogohel Niogi conducted the opening divine service in Hindi and Mr. Manilal Parekh preached a sermon in English. To-day at 9 a.m. a crowded meeting was held. After a short prayer by Mr. V. R. Shinde of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Diwan Tarachand, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference delivered his address. Principal T. L. Vasvani delivered the inaugural address detailing the aims of the Brahmo Samaj. On the motion of Dewan Tarachand, seconded by the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar and supported by Mr. Ramabhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Rev. J. T. Sunderland of America was elected president of the Conference. He delivered an instructive, address on "Human Brotherhood." The Conference meets again to-morrow.

LETTER-BOXES AND SOAP.

A Munich paper declares that the degree of a nation's culture may be judged by the number of its letter-boxes and by its purchase of soap. Judged by this test Germany has the largest number of letter-boxes, 153,187, as compared with 83,100 in France, and 69,332 in the United Kingdom, while Greece has only 913, and Turkey in all its possessions only 486. But the final test must be the number of letter-boxes that a country has in proportion to its people, and it is Denmark that can claim the first place, with one letter-box for every 234 of its inhabitants. Switzerland comes second, Luxembourg third, Germany fourth, and France fifth. England is very low on the list. As for the second test, says the "Westminster Gazette," the amount of soap used, Great Britain is at the top of the tree; and, on the whole, we prefer the soap test to the letter-box test.

PRETENDER TO A THRONE.

Prince Cuong De, pretender to the Throne of Annam, in French Cochin-China, is, it is said, at present in Germany, and intends coming to France, where he will plead for pardon from the French Government. It is generally supposed that he left China shortly after the bomb outrage in Hanoi, in which two French officers lost their lives, and that he has quarrelled with his chief supporter, the famous and learned Pham Boi Chau, says the "Daily Mail."

Cuong De is the grandson of Gia Long, Emperor of Annam, and has been one of the most bitter enemies of French occupation of Annam for the last seven years. He fled to Japan in 1906, and was expelled with his friend Pham Boi Chau from that country, in 1909, on the demand of the French Government. He afterwards went to China, where he has been living ever since. His wife and children were discovered and imprisoned at Hue in 1910.

Having been implicated in the Hanoi bomb outrage in July, 1913, Cuong De was judged and condemned to death by the French Criminal Courts of Cochin-China.

JURY OF MATRONS.

DEATH SENTENCE ON A MOTHER.

Without assuming the black cap, Mr. Justice Ridley, at the Old Bailey, London, yesterday sentenced a young mother to death for killing her little son. The trial and sentence were the sequel to a tragic story of a woman's despair, says the "Daily Mail."

The prisoner was Ada Annie Williams, twenty-six, a married woman, indicted for the murder of her child, John Patrick Harvery Dunn, aged about four and a half years. The child was born before her marriage with a man named Williams. Her husband's taunts about the boy, it was said, caused many quarrels, and the couple separated.

While living at Comyn-road, Battersea, she strangled the child, and dismembered the body, portions of which the police found in a fire-grate.

She confessed to the crime, and said in explanation that she desired to get rid of the boy in order that her husband might return to her. "I would not have done it but for my husband complaining about him," she declared.

For the defence, Mr. H. D. Roome urged the jury to say that the woman's despair, due to her poverty, and the fact that she was frantic with misery, would justify the charge being reduced to one of manslaughter.

NO GROUND FOR MERCY.

In his summing-up, the Judge said the case was a peculiarly painful one, but, speaking deliberately, he could not see any ground on which it was possible to reduce it below the crime of murder.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but added a strong recommendation to mercy "on account of the great mental stress under which she was labouring at the time."

After the judge had passed the sentence, Williams said she was expecting to become the mother of a child.

The judge ordered a jury of matrons to be empanelled, and twelve were brought together from the various courts and took their places in the jury box. They included two wardresses. The jury of matrons endorsed Williams's statement, and execution of the sentence was postponed until after the birth of the child.

The last occasion upon which a jury of matrons was empanelled at the Old Bailey was on May 26, 1879, when Kate Webster was convicted for the murder of her mistress, Julia Martha Thomas, at Richmond. In that case the jury of woman found that the prisoner's statement as to her condition was incorrect, and she was executed without any special delay.

His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a short visit to Agra this winter. **The details of the spring tour are not yet settled,** but his Excellency may visit a few neighbouring states.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE

ANNUAL SPORTS AND XMAS TREE.

The annual sports and Xmas tree of the Mazagon Institute were held yesterday evening on Dr. Massina's ground at Mazagon which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The entertainment was a social one and was meant to afford enjoyment for the children who showed their appreciation of the kindness by gladly joining in the numerous items that comprised the evening's programme. Among the items of the sports the most amusing and interesting were the clown dressing race, the musical chair race and the needle race, all three being productive of great fun and laughter. The tug-of-war in which married men were pitched against becholars was also a humourous item and was won, of course, by the bachelors.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. J. Barretto, the Managing Secretary, distributed the prizes to the successful children and gave numerous consolation prides to the little kiddies whose legs would not permit of their winning races. The Xmas tree for which the children had been eagerly waiting was then opened. Every little boy and girl was presented with a pretty toy and at the close all went home thanking Daddy Christmas in their hearts for his kindness and liberality.

KILLED BY A VICTORIA.

A Hindu Mendicant named Kalidas Gulabchand was walking along Girgaum Road in the direction of the Portuguese Church when a hack victoria came up from behind and knocked him down. The driver it appears had shouted out to him and was driving very slowly but the man got puzzled and stepped right in the way. He was removed to hospital where he died subsequently. An inquest was held on his dead body when the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries received by being knocked down by a victoria.

A SHOCKING DEATH.

An accident occurred on Saturday last on the Railway lines at Wari Bunder which resulted in the shocking death of a Hindu labourer whose name is unknown. It appears that there were several waggons on the lines and a gap between them. The deceased appears to have been crossing through the gap when the waggons on one side were shunted back and jammed the deceased before he could cross over. The porter showed the danger flag and shouted out a warning to the people but the deceased apparently failed to heed the warning and was killed on the spot. An inquest was held on his dead body by Dr. Newman when the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by being accidentally jammed in between the buffers of two waggons while they were being shunted.

A COAL FIRE.

A fire broke out in a coal heap at Coal Bunder, Mazagon, on Saturday night. The alarm was raised and the Chinchpokli fire-engine arrived on the scene and began to play water on the burning pile. The fire originated in the centre of a huge stack containing about 6,000 tons of coal. Over a hundred coolies were at once engaged to open a passage so as to afford an entrance to the centre whence the flames were issuing. It occupied an entire night before an entrance could be effected, and the following morning, fearing that the fire would again break out, the Gwalior Tank fire-engine was also summoned to the scene. The coal stack is owned by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company and the damage done is inconsiderable.

AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT.

WHIGHAM WINS FINALS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The finals in the Amateur Golf Tournament here to-day resulted in an easy win for Whigham who beat Pitts Tucker eleven up and ten to play. The game started this morning when eighteen holes were played, Whigham going away from the beginning and finishing ten up.

On returning this afternoon for the remaining ten holes, Pitts Tucker made a good effort but by the eighth hole Whigham had added the necessary point and was declared the winner. The play was followed throughout by a number of spectators.

JAIN CONFERENCE AT BENARES

MRS. BESANT PRESIDES.

(Associated Press.)
BENARES, Dec. 26.

A distinguished gathering of Jains is assembled at Benares in conference. Dr. Jacobi Professor Strauss, Pandit Satischandra, Vidyabhusan Ph. D. and other distinguished people are attending and will deliver lectures on Jainism in the Town Hall. Mrs. Besant who arrived here yesterday and was given a cordial reception at Moghalsarai and cantonment stations, presided at the opening meeting of the Jain Confrence yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall and delivered a lecture to a large audience.

UNITED PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Mr. W. H. B. Wetherill, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Educational Service is posted to be Head Master, Government High School, Allahabad. With effect from the 12th December, Mr. C. M. Mulvary, Professor, Queen's College, Benares, to officiate as Principal of that College, vice Dr. A. Venis, C.I.E., on leave, Mr. H. F. Manley, on being relieved by Mr. E. L. Turner, continues to officiate as Professor, Queen's College, Benares vice Mr. C. M. Mulvary.

FOR SPECIAL WEAR

MORNING COAT SUITS.

This style is now much worn in preference to the Frock Suit and is quite correct for the most formal occasions. We are showing an exceptional variety of suitable materials in

GREY CASHMERES, from Rs. 75 the full Suit.
GREY VICUNAS ,, Rs. 85 ,, ,,

In the more ordinary style of Black Coat, Fancy Waistcoat and Striped Trousers, our prices are the most moderate obtainable compatible with the best class of materials and workmanship.

COAT OF BLACK VICUNA, from Rs. 30.
FANCY LINEN WAISTCOAT ,, Rs. 10-8.
GREY CASHMERE TROUSERS ,, Rs. 21.

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. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882,
on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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THE RECENT CRY
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BEGG'S WHISKY

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg's whisky is bottled in three different qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FOLLIOTT—On the 3rd December, at 67, Weymouth-street, the wife of Fleet-Surg. E. Folliott, R. N., his Majesty ship Iphigenia of sons (twin.)

DON—On the 6th December, at Ewell Court, Surrey, the wife of J. A. Don, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAX IRONSIDE—JARDINE—on the 9th December, at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Henry George Outram Bax Ironside, his Majesty's Minister at Sofia, to Fanny Agnes Jardine, widow of James Jardine, K.C., and daughter of Lieut-Gen. Michael Willoughby, C.S.I.

DEATH.

WHITTLE—On the 26th December, at Altamount-road, Cumballa Hill, Alfred Thomas Whittle, C. I. E., cotton merchant, aged 89 years.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Moslem League Meeting, at Agra.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 6.

TUESDAY, December 30.

Moslem League Meeting, at Agra.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve; Bank Holiday.

Bombay City Police Ball, Town Hall, 9-30.

Fancy Dress Masked Ball, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, January 1.

New Year Day: Bank Holiday.

Proclamation Parade on the Maidan.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday Dec. 29, 1913.

A UNITED INDIA.

The Hindu-Moslem *entente*, to which Nawab Syed Mahomed gave an eloquent welcome in his presidential address at the Congress on Friday, is an outstanding feature of the Indian political movement to-day, joining and strengthening the scattered forces of the two great communities towards one great common aim. Of course, those who view with misgiving the growing influence of Indian opinion on the administration of the country see, or affect to see, something sinister in this political coalition. These people are either hostile by temperament to Indian interests or wilfully blind to the significance of the natural processes of political evolution. This hostility or blindness prevents them from understanding the true inwardness of the policy decided upon, which is not due, as the President of the Congress pointed out, to temporary or accidental causes, but is the direct result of circumstances which exist and are incessantly working to remind Indians of higher conceptions of duty and patriotism. Both the communities now perceive that separatist movements, conducted in a spirit of antagonism or even indifference, can only make their journey longer and more difficult. Communal differences there will always be: but all along the path of political advancement there are no fundamental differences of opinion or interests, and only by working in parallel lines along that path can the efforts of the two communities be crowned with success. For the field of duty, in which Hindu and Moslem can work side by side for the welfare of India, is wide and fertile, and a rich harvest is in store for patient toilers. Recent events affecting the Mahomedan community in India are full of lessons. They show the imperative need of communal regeneration; that old-time ideas and aims and methods of work have to be readjusted to suit the conditions of to-day; that traditions which have hindered Moslem progress in the past will have to be dispelled; that prejudices tending to keep the community in isolation have to be removed; that Oriental learning must be amalgamated with Western literature and science; and that free enquiry and broad-minded toleration are essential for the shaping of the country's future. At this juncture when Moslem activities are the subject of much discussion and even controversy, an article on "Islam and the Empire" in "The Round Table" for December, received by the last mail, will be read with interest. We disagree totally with what the writer says about the alleged weakening of Mahomedan loyalty to Britain, and his views of the Pan-Islamic propaganda which have naturally stimulated the interest taken by the Indian Mahomedans in the great world-movements outside India which directly or indirectly affect the future of Islam. We commented in a recent article on Mr. Frederic Harrison's violent and unjustifiable indignation against the natural sympathy of educated Moslems in this country for their co-religionists whose independence was in danger in other parts of the world, and showed that this feeling had nothing sinister in it, nothing that could militate against their proved loyalty to the British, between whom and Islam there has never been any fundamental antagonism, and we do not see the need for again covering the same ground. But we strongly deprecate statements such as "disastrous results and dangerous tendencies of the policy of the new party," as if the new party were a sort of revolutionary body bent upon fanatical destruction! Again, the writer asserts that the Aga Khan "is not sufficiently in touch with the people," a ridiculous assertion, but one which might mislead people outside India. The following paragraph may be cited as a characteristic example of the writer's outlook:

> To sum up, Mahomedan feeling has undoubtedly been stirred by recent events, but it has been inflamed and exploited by democrats and politicians for political ends. The success which the Hindus have achieved is ephemeral, and they will probably reap little real advantage from their excursion into Mahomedan country. Local concerns, after all, chiefly determine men's actions. For the Indian Moslem who keeps a watch upon politics the cardinal fact is that his party is outnumbered and out-distanced by the Hindus. Alliance with them against the British Government could only lead to disaster.

The whole tone of the above paragraph is mischievous and its substance is misleading, but it will doubtless be appraised here at its right value. We would only say that while the alliance between the two communities is now, happily, an established fact, it is entirely false to declare or imply that any Moslem or Hindu could be so insane as to intend that a political alliance between them could or should be directed "against the British Government," and would recall for the writer's benefit the words of Mr. Montagu, uttered in Parliament in August last, that

> the maxim *"divide et impera,"*—one of the most dangerous maxims,—has no place in our text-book of statesmanship. I can state emphatically that, if the leaders of the Mussulman and Hindu communities could meet and settle amongst themselves some of the questions which from time to time arise out of and foster differences of opinion and tradition, they would find ready co-operation from the Government.

The leaders of the Mussalman and Hindu communities have, happily, so met, and have every hope that the Government will not hesitate to give them the ready co-operation promised by Mr. Montagu in their great work for the welfare of their country.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The uncompromising refusal of the Union Government to accede to the demands of the Indian leaders is gravely to be regretted,—especially the refusal to add to the personnel of the Commission of Enquiry two members in whom the Indian community would have confidence. General Smuts's reasoning is not very logical. The fact that his Government consulted neither the one side nor the other in constituting the Commission does not in any way dispose of the objection that the two members of the Commission are men of known bias in regard to the particular problem with which they will have to deal; nor is it anything to do with the main point to tell us that the appointment of additional members would give colour to "the unwarranted reflections upon two members of the Commission." The object is, or should be, to have a Commission which will command everybody's confidence and that is the only consideration that matters. The problems to be dealt with cannot be put on one side in order to protect individuals from reflections which, whether warranted or not, are strongly believed in by those whose interests are chiefly at stake. General Smuts's letter is, we fear, part of a deliberate move to create prejudice against Mr. Gandhi by representing him as an impossible person who makes extravagant demands and "gratuitously inflicts grave sufferings on innocent people." The Union Government is directly solely responsible for the suffering of innocent people in this matter, unless we were to accept it that people must submit quietly and without any sort of resistance to treatment which has been reprobated at the bar of public opinion in England where this matter is viewed impartially, unaffected by the prejudice on the one side or the hot indignation on the other. The attempt to place Mr. Gandhi in a false light is again seen in the telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Johannesburg which speaks of his fanatical methods and says the whole press of the Union declares him incapable of approaching the issue in a spirit of constructive statesmanship. These attempts to separate Mr. Gandhi from his followers and to represent him as a wild sort of person who would deliberately plunge his compatriots into disaster without due cause are happily belied by the whole history of his conduct of the struggle which he has fought for years on behalf of those compatriots with a moderation and gentleness unsurpassed in the case of any other instance of an alien people fighting against oppression; moreover, everything that comes from Mr. Gandhi's own mouth at present shows that he is still pursuing the same gentle methods of peaceful persuasion and resistance that he has adopted throughout. We do not know whether Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-leaders will see their way to accept the advice of the Viceroy to put their case before the Commission; but it is certain that if they refuse to accept the enquiry in the form in which it has been offered it will be for very grave and well-founded reasons.

DAY BY DAY.

"The Indian Spectator."

The sudden announcement in last Saturday's issue of the "Indian Spectator", the well-known English weekly journal of this city, that it is appearing for the last time will cause regret in many quarters. Started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari in the early seventies, "The Spectator," under various names and guises, but controlled all along by one single personality—that of its founder—has passed through strange vicissitudes and weathered many a storm, financial as well as political. It was started under the brightest auspices and with the highest of ideals—the latter embracing the elevation and reformation of the entire social and political world of India. For a period the journal met with unparalleled success, but after a time it began to experience financial difficulties and ever since then has been hardly a paying concern. Buts its founder chose to run it to the end of his life, at considerable personal sacrifice, and it continued till Saturday last.

Its Views.

Like Mr. Malabari in private and public life, "The Spectator" chose to drive the lonely furrow in its political and social views. As described by a writer in its own columns, "The Spectator" "represented no party, it rather represented an attitude; a school, rather than any single cause; it had no formulas which any one might repeat or be guided by." Its characteristic qualities have been those of personality—the personality of its founder. It would have ceased with him, but for the fact that he left no instructions as to its future. The literary successors of Mr. Malabari have now thought it preferable to sink the ship of "The Spectator" instead of keeping the ship afloat on the uncertain tide of fortune, without knowing what flag may be hoisted therefrom." This resolve will be regretted, for whatever the nature of its views on men and things, they were expressed forcibly and with distinction.

Sir Frank Swettenham on "The Indian Peril."

Sir Frank Swettenham, who discusses Indian problems in "The Times," has had little or no experience of Indian affairs. Since he entered the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, the whole of his active life has been spent there, first as Resident in the smaller states and since 1896 as Resident General of the Federated Malay States. No doubt Sir Frank is careful to use the word "Oriental," a very conveniently comprehensive word when the Eastern races come in for adverse criticism, but which is scarcely remembered when one has to speak of the unity or identity of interests of these races. We may concede that the Malays whom Sir Frank Swettenham ruled over are impressed by the "firmness" of the alien bureaucracy, but would the same remedy apply to Indians also? The fact is that Pro-consuls and other colonial administrators who speak of "Orientals" or "coloured" races as human species of a particular brand make the mistake of including Indians among races that are generally backward in civilization. Only a highly spiritual civilization like the Hindu could have produced a Gandhi, the greatest passive resister of Modern times, as the "Manchester Guardian" has called him.

Admiral Sholto Douglas.

Admiral Sholto Douglas, C.B., whose death is just announced by Reuter, entered the Navy in 1847. He first saw service in China, then in the Baltic during the Russian War. He was again in China in 1857-58. During the years 1860-64, he took an active part in the West Coast of Africa. He was instrumental in capturing and liberating over 2,000 slaves. During the course of his service in the Royal Navy in later years, he commanded the Indian troopship Malabar, the frigate Aurora and ironclads Achilles and Resistance. In addition to being created a C.B. in 1881, Admiral Douglas was also the possessor of the Baltic Medal, Burma Medal, S.A. Medal, and China Medal (3 clasps.) The deceased was eighty years of age.

Revelation Revealed.

We have received a copy of the "Revelation Revealed" or "Shrutibodh," a monthly magazine devoted to the translation of the Vedas and edited by Messrs. R. V. Patwardhan, A. B. Kolhatkar and D. A. Tulzapurkar, three graduates in law who have laboured hard in the province of Vedic Sanskrit. Although the Vedas form the very fountainhead of the religion and philosophy of the Hindus they have received but scant attention at the hands of Oriental scholars. In the extensive field of Hindu religion, the Vedas reign supreme, and there is hardly a sect or school of Hinduism where the authority of the Vedas is not sought in support of its own particular doctrine. Antiquity and the archaic nature of the language had so far estranged the teeming masses of the Hindu population from their religious scriptures that the opinion that none but the priests had a right to pry into the holy books had found long acceptance. Even among the priesthood, the majority preferred to remain in ignorance of the meaning of the text. Signs of a general awakening in the matter of religion, however, are of late clearly perceptible among the Hindus. The present translation is published simultaneously in four languages—English, Hindi, Gujrathi and Marathi. The magazine is published at the Shrutibodh Office, 47, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Europe's Veteran Monarchs.

By celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversity of his accession to the Throne this month the aged Emperor of Austria not only beats all long-reign records, but emphasises the big gap between him and his nearest European competitor. Francis Joseph's "runner-up" is the ruler of one of Europe's baby States, King Nicholas of Montenegro, who began his reign in August 1860, and has rather more than fifty-three years to his credit. After King Nicholas comes King Carol of Roumania, who has ruled since April 1866, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose tenure of the Bulgarian Throne has lasted for twenty-six years. The Austrian Emperor was crowned King of Hungary in 1862, and the Roumanian monarch was promoted from Prince to King in 1881. Three years ago Montenegro made its Prince a King, after he had reigned for fifty years; and just previously Prince Ferdinand made himself Czar of all the Bulgarians.

Have Animals a Language?

A writer in the "Humanitarian" has evolved twenty-three different sounds, which suggest to his mind that domestic fowls have the rudiments of speech. The cries or notes, which are given in tabular form, with annotations, include such sounds as cackling, grumbling, scolding, crooning, purring, and crowing, besides many others that have to be defined rather than named. These twenty-three notes or cries are all very distinct, and convey very clear meanings, and must denote a very considerable degree of intelligence. But in the case of hens there is a good deal to show that the success and precision of their instincts and their attempts to make their wants known have been adversely affected by their long dependence on man. In fact, the domestic fowl is less intelligent than the wild bird, who has a wider range of bird language. This is a curious fact, if it be true, for other animals gain in intelligence by their association with man. No one would deny that the dog has grown in intelligence since he became domesticated, and is now altogether a superior being to his remote ancestor the wolf and the jackal. Also, if a hen can talk, who will deny that a dog has a language far more clear and direct?

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

THE SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

A UNITED INDIA.

HINDU-MOSLEM IDEALS IDENTICAL.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT URGED.

MR. BASU ON PANIC LEGISLATION.

The Congress continued its sittings on Saturday and yesterday when the session closed. The most important question on the second day was the situation in South Africa. The resolution was reduced to a simple statement of facts in a terscly worded speech by Dewan Bahadur G. Iyer.

On the third day Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu most vigorously denounced the Press Act, and in the course of a forcible speech urged the necessity for its speedy repeal.

The President in his concluding remarks emphasised the importance of carrying on the work of the Congress in a sustained and a systematic manner.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

The most important question taken up by the Indian National Congress at the second day's sitting in the forenoon was the South African question which stirred the feelings of the Indians so much everywhere. The mover of the resolution was Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, who in a stirring and tersely worded speech dwelt on the grievances of the Indians in South Africa. It was a simple statement of facts placed with all the vigour and pathos at the command of the speaker. He specially dwelt on the iniquitous nature of the £3 tax which he said, meant only to prohibit the semi-slavish condition of the indentured Indians. Referring to the plea often raised by the Imperial Government that the rights and privileges of self-governing colonies should be respected, he observed that he, for one, if not from an altruistic at least from selfish motives, was strongly opposed to any encroachment on these rights. The Indian National Congress had placed before itself the ideal of self-government within the Empire and this ideal would be meaningless were the Imperial power to encroach too much on the privileges of the citizens of a self-governing Colony. But, he said, there were rights and privileges of the citizens of the Empire and of human beings which were of paramount importance and which he urged these colonials should be made to learn.

A STIRRING SPEECH.

Lala Lajpatrai, who followed, spoke in Hindustani. A brilliant speaker, his oration moved the audience deeply. He put great emphasis on the self-respect and the prestige of the Indians as citizens of the Empire and referred stirringly to the heroic and self-abstaining sacrifice of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi who preferred all privations of jail life to being merely hewers of wood and drawers of water.

He concluded his speech with an appeal for funds.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved the resolution on "entente cordiale" between the Hindus and Mahomedans and said that the Moslem League under the leadership of the most enlightened man of the community, viz., H. H. the Aga Khan adopted the resolution which was the aim of the Congress, i.e., to attain the privileges of self-governing colonies. The Moslem League was convinced of its utility of joining hands with the Hindus. But that was the aim of the Congress. Mr. Basu appealed to both the communities to work hand in hand and hoped that the salvation of India could only be attained by unity of these two communities.

Mr. Mudholkar, who followed was glad that the Moslem League had at last realised that without united efforts it was impossible to gain the object both communities had in view. Now that they had come to see each other face to face the Congress should stretch a helping hand to the Moslem League which was originally started only in the special interests of the Moslems.

FRUITION OF AIMS.

Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer of Madras could not understand how some Congressmen should think that the proposition was humiliating to the Congress. Conceding that it was so he would rather prefer humiliation to achieving the goal the Congress was striving for the last 28 years to attain.

Several other speakers expressed joy at the ideal of unity between the two communities and were sanguine that united forts would lead to the fruition of the aims of the Congress. The resolution was enthusiastically carried and all the Mahomedan delegates were jubilant over the idea of bringing their community to realise the true position that they had been striving for the betterment of a common cause.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah next urged the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council as it was now constituted, since there was none there to voice the non-official Indian views. He did not want that the Council of the Advisory Board and the committees under it should be composed solely of officials, which made it a rather administrative body and suggested that at least one-third of its members should be recruited from non-officials. Several speakers supported the proposition and made suggestions for making the British exchequer meet the expenses of the Secretary of State and his Council as it was in the case of Colonial Secretaries.

The President moved a resolution that the Congress desires to place on record its sense of the great loss sustained by the country by the death of Mr. J. Ghosal who was a staunch worker in the Congress cause and Mr. Justice P. R. Sunder Aiyer. The resolution was carried the Assembly standing.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The second resolution on Indians in South Africa was then moved by Mr. Govindraghava Iyer of Madras.

In moving the resolution on the South African question Mr. Govindraghava Iyer said that the resolution related to what might be called the question of the day and without referring to the conditions of Indians in South Africa the speaker turned to the question of principle and those who did not sympathise with them urged that the Imperial Government could not interfere with the self-governing Colonies. It was no argument at all. Indians were striving to get self-Government within the Empire. Indians were only questioning the action of the Colonies in respect of not allowing Indians to live there as citizens. After refuting the other arguments of those who were not sympathetic with them the speaker referred to the six points mentioned in the statement made by Mr. Gokhale. They wanted that the racial bar should be removed. South African Indians should have the right to enter Cape Colony, the right of a domicile should be restored, the three-pound tax abolished, Indian marriages should be recognised in South Africa and South African laws should be sympathetically administered. After explaining in detail the above six points he concluded by saying that there was yet hope for they were fortunate in having a sympathetic Viceroy in Lord Hardinge. His Excellency as a responsible administrator considered it his duty to dissociate himself from the policy of the Union Government. It had been said in some quarters that it was mere diplomacy on his part only to please the Indians. The speaker however thought that in it lay a principle which was higher than diplomacy. For the courageous and statesmanlike declarations of the Viceroy they, the Congress and the whole of India were grateful to His Excellency.

Lala Lajpatrai in an eloquent Urdu speech seconded the South African resolution. He said that they were only demanding citizenship of the Empire. The question was whether they were entitled to it or not and if they were not he would call upon those who had assumed the guardianship of India to be true to this guardianship and trust, otherwise Indians would charge them with criminal breach of trust before a tribunal before which they all had to stand one day. The only way in which that trust could be exercised was the way taken by Lord Hardinge. The Viceroy felt the weight of injustice and threw off the reserve and rose equal to the occasion as the responsible head of India. The speaker asked Indians to shield the Viceroy against the vituperations of his opponents. After briefly referring to the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, Lala Lajpatrai made a stirring appeal for funds.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri in supporting said they formed a component part of the Empire and the self-consciousness that pervaded the world, had also found place in their hearts and that being so, they were legitimately asking the same position which the Colonies got without effort. Indians had sacrificed their life-blood for the Empire and what had the Boers done yet? The Boers had been given the privilege of self-governing Colonies and Indians had been persistently denied citizenship. In conclusion he said their demand was justice and their firm determination was to get justice from the Imperial Government.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy of Bombay in supporting said so long as the idea remained with the white races that they were superior to Indians, so long the trouble was bound to continue. They could get rid of it by bringing about a complete regeneration in India in social, physical and intellectual matters. To achieve this they all must combine and co-operate. The salvation of India lay in the true union of the people and her onward march of progress depended upon constitutional and constructive methods. In conclusion the speaker appealed to Hindus and Mahomedans to combine for the common good of the country.

Mr. Hafez, a Sindhi Mahomedan, in supporting, said he was glad to see a number of Mahomedans present as delegates. Though very few had come they had come fully prepared to join the Congress and make common cause with Hindus for the common good of the country.

Lala Goverdhandas of the Punjab and Mr. Sahai of Behar supported the resolution. Before the resolution was adopted the President announced that he had got a message from Japan which said that the Indian community in that country had contributed five thousand and five hundred rupees and that they desired the President to remit that amount to Mr. Gokhale to be sent to South Africa. The President further announced that funds in aid of South African Indians would be collected after the day's sitting was over.

IMMIGRATION ACT.

Dewan Bahadur Govindraghava Iyer (Madras), moved the second resolution:—

(a) That this Congress enters an emphatic protest against the provisions of the Immigration Act in that they violate the promises made by Ministers of the South African Union and respectfully urge the Crown to veto the Act and requests the Imperial and Indian Governments to adopt such measures as would ensure to Indians in South Africa just and honourable treatment.

(b) That this Congress expresses its abhorrenceof the cruel treatment to which Indians were subjected in Natal in the recent strikes, and entirely disapproves of the personel of the Committee appointed by the South African Union to enquire into the matter as two of its members are already known to be biassed against Indians and as it does not include persons who command the confidence of Indians in South Africa and here the Congress tenders its most respectful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the statesmanlike pronouncement of policy of the Government of India on the South African question. The Congress requests the Imperial and Indian Governments to take steps needed to redress the grievances relating to the questions of the £3 tax, indentured labour, domicile, the educational test, the validity of Indian marriages and other questions bearing on the status of Indians in South Africa.

(c) That this Congress expresses its warm and grateful appreciation of the heroic struggle carried on by Mr. Ghandhi and his co-workers and calls upon the people of this country of all classes and creeds to continue to supply them with funds.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN UNITY.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, in moving his resolution on Hindu-Mahomedan unity said that it was no easy thing for the Moslem League to have publicly declared their adoption of the ideal of self-government within the Empire. In the past that ideal formed the subject of strong criticism not only from timid Indians, but from high officials in the land. When such was the attitude of the officials, naturally some of the less advanced, timid and hesitating Moslems were more cautious and took time to consider what would be their position as regards the Congress. The speaker congratulated the Moslem League for declaring publicly that India could not rise if they concentrated their idea to one community alone. Last year the Moslem League adopted wholeheartedly the position of the Congress. If they, Hindus and Mahomedans, now stood face to face there was nothing to stop the Congress from stretching the hand of fellowship to the Moslem League. Appealing to Hindus he asked them to tolerate the principle. Appealing to Mahomedans he asked them to regard every man as equal as preached by Mahomed. In conclusion Mr. Basu said:—"Now brethren, Hindus and Mahomedans, in our hands lies the destiny of our common country. Whether we belong to the same race or not, whether we believe in the revelations of Gita or Koran, we have reason to be proud of our past in India. Asoka and Chandra Gupta, Akbar and Shajahan are names which will rouse the enthusiasm of any race and shed lustre on the laurels of any creed.

THE VISION.

"The Mogul Emperors saw the vision of a United India. Under the aegis of the British rule let us realise that vision. Once we begin, our course will be less and less difficult. Once we begin to feel that preferments are not pedestals on which a nation can rise; once we begin to feel that we are not distant communities entrenched in different camps, but are parts of one body, our course will be easier. If there have been misunderstandings in the past, let us forget them. Let us set about writing a new horoscope for India on the scroll of time and India of the future will be a stronger, nobler, greater, higher and, aye, brighter than was realised by Asoka in the wildest of his visions. Shall we fail? No! If we suffer from any misgivings then we are not fit to enter the temple of our mother raised today by the joint labour of Moslem and Hindu. God willing, we shall not fail. God willing we shall stick to the banner we have raised. Storms may come and waves may break, but hold fast the banner which will yet fly triumphant and gather round it Hindus and Moslems in common brotherhood animated by the same objects, inspired by the same ideals and working for the one aim."

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras moved a resolution urging separation of Judicial from Executive functions and placing the judiciary under the control of the Highest Court in every province. As it was an old resolution the speaker confined himself in pointing out the evils of combination of the two functions and urgency of their separation.

Mr. Kitish Chunder Ganguli of Bengal seconded and several speakers supported the resolution which was carried.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S IDEAL.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved the following resolution: "That this Congress places on record its warm appreciation of the adoption by the All India Moslem League of the ideal of self-government for India within the British Empire and expresses its complete accord with the belief that the League has so emphatically declared at its last sessions that the political future of the country depends on the harmonious working and co-operation of the various communities in it which has been a cherished ideal of the Congress. This Congress most heartily welcomes the hope expressed by the League that leaders of different communities will make every endeavour to find a modus operandi for joint and concerted action on all questions of National good and earnestly appeals to all sections of the people to help the object we all have at heart.

Mr. R. N. Mudholkar in seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu said that the proposition was fraught with great good for the country. The fundamenal principle of the Congress was that all Indians were brethren and all would work together, previously only a few educated Mahomedans adopted that idea but now they found that the organisation established for protecting Mahomedan interests had adopted the fundamental principle of the Congress. The League had not only adopted that principle but had also recognised that political future of India depended on harmonious working and co-operation of the various communities in the country.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in supporting said that visible indication was given by the All India Moslem League to co-operate with other sister communities for the advancement and regeneration of the country. He regarded this departure as forming a landmark in the history of the country. Some had predicted that it would be impossible for Hindus and Mahomedans to unite and work together. That prediction had been proved false.

The Hon. Mr. T. V. Shesagiri Iyer further supported the resolution. He said that some delegates had objected to the resolution on the ground that it was humiliating to the Congress. He failed to see how it would be humiliating to the Congress. But even if the Congress were humiliated by the unification of two great communities of India that humiliation was desirable. Mr. D. A. Khare said he was glad to see a change in the attitude of the Moslem League. From enemies they had become friends and by this unity they would in the near future achieve self-government within the Empire.

"A NEW NATIVITY."

Mr. Wacha who followed said: I daresay you have all read in the Christian scriptures of the Nativity of Christ and the Star of Bethlehem. In my opinion the Indian National Congress is bound to achieve a new nativity. I have no doubt that you have entered that age, and that I am three-score and ten to see the fruition of the new denesty. I do hope and believe that this new age of Bethlehem will find a new Jerusalem and that new Jerusalem will be self-government. The resolution was carried.

COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITS RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Jinnah moved the resolution urging the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State as at present constituted and made the following suggestions for its reconstruction: (a) that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on English Estimates; (b) that with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected; (c) that the total number of members of the Council should be nine; (d) that the elected portion of the Council should consist not less than one-third of the number of members who should be non-official Indians chosen by a constituency consisting of elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils; (e) that not less than one-half of the nominated portion of the Council should consist of public men of merit and ability unconnected with the Indian administration; (f) that the remaining portion of the nominated Council should consist of officials who have served in India for not less than 10 years and have not been away from India for more than two years; (g) that the character of the Council should be advisory and not administrative; (h) that the term of office of each member should be five years.

In moving the resolution Mr. Jinnah urged the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council constituted as it was with an advisory council and its committee. There was no place in the Council to advocate the views of non-officials because that Council was composed entirely of officials and as such it ought to be abolished. This Council was formed in 1858 and it should have been reformed long ago.

Mr. Samarth in seconding the resolution thought that they were all right in saying that it would be a retrogade step to change the present Advisory Council into an administrative body. One of the vital proposals in that resolution was that a portion of the Council should be nominated and then duly elected. All that he wished to say was that a further advance should be made in the representation by election.

Mr. C. V. Krishna Rao who supporting said there was absolutely no notification for making India to bear any portion of expenditure and that the Secretary of State's Council was in no way helpful for the administration of the country in its best interests.

Babu Surendra Nath Mullick said that Europeans were indifferent in matters where they did not touch their pockets. Continuing he insisted upon the total abolition of the Council and to be under the direct supervision of the Parliament. If they wholly and solely relied on the conscience of the British choice then perhaps they might expect Britishers doing full justice in such matters.

The resolution was carried.

The Congress meets to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST MOVED.

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

The Congress resumed its sittings to-day at one o'clock in the afternoon. Sardar Nand Singh moved the resolution protesting against the prohibition of Indian emigration resulting from the Continuous Journey Clause, into Canada and urging upon the Imperial Government the necessity of securing the repeal of that regulation. The speaker said that instead of bringing glad tidings, Christmas week had brought deplorable tales from Canada and other Colonies. In this matter the Sikhs were feeling that injustice had been done to India; that the treatment accorded to Indians by Colonists was unjust and cruel. After citing instances of troubles to which Indians were subjected in Canada the speaker prayed the intervention of the Government of India.

Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, in seconding, said the world was God's, and all men had right of free access to all parts of the world. This elementary principle had been forgotten by many races and countries and this was the root cause of troubles of Indians in colonies. That insincere and cowardly law of Continuous Journey regulation was passed because Indians were sober, industrious and frugal.

MOHAMEDAN SYMPATHY.

Mir Ayub Khan, a prominent leader of the Mahomedan community, supported the resolution in a forcible speech. Mir Ayub Khan had hitherto attended the Congress as a visitor, but was so moved by the last two days proceedings that this morning he got himself registered a delegate and took part in the proceedings. He said that his sympathies had always been with the aims of the Congress. There had always been something against Mahomedans, but since the Congress had extended its hand to Mahomedans the latter were willing to join the Congress. The welfare of the nation could not be attained without joint labours of two great communities in India. He appealed to the people to contribute to South African and Canadian funds.

Pundit Rambhuj Dutt also supported the resolution which was carried.

Rai Baikunt Nath Sen moved the resolution on the public services. He protested against the charges of general incompetence, lack of initiative, lack of character which some Indians had levelled at Indians. It prayed that the Royal Commissions would recommend a large increase of Indians in high appointments, and simultaneous Civil Service Examination; that the age limit for the Civil Service candidates should not be lowered; that Judicial and Executive Services and functions should be separated; that restrictions against appointments to higher office be removed; that the division of services into Imperial and provincial be removed and that people of those dominions of the Crown where Indians were not accorded rights of British citizens should be declared ineligible for appointments in India.

Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela (Sind), a prominent leader of the Mohamedan community of Sind, in a lucid speech in Hindustani strongly supported the resolution, protesting against the Continuous Journal clause, moved by Sardar Nandsing Mir Sahab who was for the last two days attending the congress meeting as a visitor only, but the proceedings so much moved him that he got himself registered as a delegate, and made a stirring speech which kept the audience spell bound. In the course of an interesting speech he said, his sympathies had always been with the aims of the Congress, but it seemed before this sessions that the Congress had always discouraged and was against Mahomedan aspirations, but that impression had been completely dispelled since the Congress had extended its right hand to Mahomedans. His Co-religionists were prepared to join them and cast their lot for a common good. The unity of Hindustan will be fulfilled only when Hindus, Mahomedans and other nationalities met for a common object forgetting petty differences and jealousies and sacrificing selfishness at the altar of national well-being.

Speaking on the prohibition of immigration to Canada and other white colonies, Mir Ayubhkhan paid a high tribute to the qualities of the Sikhs, saying that they were fighting the fight of honour for India, trying to attain their proper place as citizens of the Empire. Those, who wished to keep down Indians by having recourse to unfair and iniquitous laws, were doomed to go down themselves.

The speakers received a great ovation from the gathering when they resumed their seats.

The next speaker Mr. Randbujdut Choudhury delivered an equally eloquent speech in supporting the resolution.

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved the resolution protesting against the continuation of the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book and urging its repeal specially in view of the recent decision of the High Court of Calcutta, which declared that the safeguards provided by the Act were illusory and incapable of being enforced.

In moving the resolution Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu said:—

PANIC LEGISLATION

"I am dealing now with what was a piece of panic legislation. The Government of India like all other Governments, with not always an easy conscience is liable to parry but unlike other Governments, the Government of British India must not forget that its position is peculiar, and nothing is more calculated to do it harm than its liability to parry, and nothing more dangerous than hasty action undertaken in fear or anger. Sedition may pass like the break of the wind, anarchy may raise its matted locks in dark and unholy corners but that may also go. But what will not go is the impression, that a handful of boys with explosives in discarded tin pots; that a few hysterical newspapers may disturb the equilibrium of the Government of India and bring it down head over heals, and that is what happened in 1910. The Indian Press was liberated in 1837 amidst circumstances of great solemnity with a declaration that boldly looked the future in the face. The early rulers of India were not timid men, were not frightened of shadows, not even those who carried their hearts in their sleeves, not men who troubled themselves into continental analogies, not men who ran to Austria or Russia for models of Government. They rescued India from misrule and anarchy. They wrested the dominion of India from the French, they wanted to give India the benefits of British administration, they wanted to infuse the country with the spirit of British Rule. These were men who wielded alike the sword and the pen and were at home alike in the busy haunts of men and in the seclusion of the Council Chamber.

LIBERATOR OF INDIAN PRESS.

This is what Sir Charles Metcalfe, the liberateor of the Indian press, said to a deputation that waited on him in 1837 with reference to those who were opposed to the removal of the licensing laws for the press: "If their argument be true that the spread of knowledge may be ultimately fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point and maintain that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping the inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our dominion would be a curse to the country and ought to cease." These are memorable words and their grave significance should never be lost sight of. Unfortunately they were lost sight of in 1910 and the Government of India took a hasty and hurried step towards what Sir Charles Metcalfe sought to avoid. Did they think what they were doing by the law they were passing killing sedition? Did they believe that they were choking off the subterranean channels through moisture brought to that plant of noisesome growth? They must have. But the quesion may be asked have they succeeded? The success is writ in large character for the man who runs to record and so it was anticipated by those whom panic and passion had not blinded to reason, and sedition driven underground is more dangerous than sedition whose roots you can reach. With one's eyes open we barred over the way to the sources of the danger and, gentlemen, it was not as if there was no law dealing with sedition. It was not as if we had not succeeded in suppressing newspapers which were offending in Bengal. The "Sandhya" had gone the "Yugantar" had gone the "Bande Matram" had gone. Sir Herbert Risley declared in his speech that out of 47 cases for sedition instituted under laws then existing, the Government had secured a conviction in every one of them. What more would be wanted. The answer was given that the prosecutions involved great labour and much consideration. Consequently the Government wanted a sweeping measure not causing so much trouble. Alas, the blindiness of rulers and of men! How human foresight is apt to be vain! How human schemes go the wrong way!

SIR HERBERT RISLEY'S MEASURES.

Gentlemen, you will allow me to pass to another branch of the subject. The Government of India had to put a salve on their own conscience. They had to reconcile the British public and a Liberal administration. They had to re-enact what Gladstone had helped in removing and who could find for them more plausible reasons than that keen-gifted and astute scholar and politician Sir Herbert Risley. He brought into requisition the laws prevailing in Austria, the conditions of which he said were similar to India, forgetting that Austria-Hungary had their Diets and that Ministers could be removed, but these slight considerations do not effect our rulers when they draw analogies from the continent of Europe for the enactment or introduction of retrogade or reactionary measures; but said Sir Herbert, "we in India shall be better off than in Austria. The bill does not propose to confer any power on the police. They will be absolutely outside it and will have nothing whatever to do with its administration." I think there is a difference between the police and the C.I.D. The one is open, public; the other secret, subterranean; and Sir Herbert was only thinking of the public police, keeping the C.I.D., in reserve. How is the law adminitered as soon as an application is made for registration to the magistrate. He refers it to the C.I.D. and upon its report depends the fate of the newspapers or the press. There are many pressmen in this assembly. They will correct me if I am wrong; but Sir Herbert Risley had not only to throw dust on the eyes of the British public, he had also to reintroduce in a much larger scale what Gladstone had repealed, namely the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 and he pointed out the difference that it was not like the Press Act of 1878, a purely executive measure. The initiative indeed rests with the Executive-Government but ample security against hasty or arbitrary action is provided in the form of what is virtually an appeal to a highly competent judical authority. This was not all. This does not rest on the elusive assurance of an astute statesmen.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

The Law Member at the time whose honesty and candour are above all question said in words of great emphasis, that he had provided safeguards, which would make a local government hesitate before it made an order of forfeiture, because there was a tribunal which would sit over it and reverse its decision. There was another safeguard under Section 4 of the Act by which the local governments have to state the offending words by sign or by visible representations. These were the safeguards that the local governments would have to particularize the offence and there would be the right of appeal. Well no local government did set out the particulars. In a recent case the High Court of Bengal held that the declarations of forfeiture was invalid and illegal and alleged that the invalidity was protected by Section 22 of the Act and the High Court has no power to interfere. Then as regards the safeguard of appeal this is what the Chief Justice has said: "Of the two alleged checks on executive action supposed to be furnished by the Act, one intervention of the courts is ineffectual, while the other, for

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

this very reason can be and in this case has been disregarded without impairing the practical effect of a forfeiture purporting to be under the Act."

SPECIAL LAW UNNECESSARY.

Well, gentlemen, this is what we have come to.—We have a special law of a very drastic without any safeguards. We say that law is not necessary. We say that law can never serve the purpose for which it was intended. We say that law will make criminal administration more difficult because it will shut out the sources of information. We say that it will make the general administration of the country a matter of grave concern, for it will act as a wet cloth on all expressions of public opinion. We say that situated as the Government of India is, foreign in its composition and aloof in its character, that law is a source of great pride, that it is against the spirit of the British constitution, that it is degrading to the self-respect of a nation, of a people if you will, which is fast developing itself towards consciousness and we say on the authority of the highest tribunal that the safeguards supposed to be provided do not exist and we appeal to the Government of Lord Hardinge, who has shown a courage in his treatment of the great and burning questions, like the partition of Bengal, grievances of Indians in South Africa, just indignation over the Mosque bungle in Cawnpore comparable only to early administrators of India, to remove a dark and inglorious spot in what is justly regarded as the brightest jewel in the British diadem."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi of Bombay seconded the resolution. He said that though he agreed on the general principles of the Bill when it came into the Statute Books, he was of opinion that it should have been repealed after four years. He said the Press Act was introduced when there was sedition in the country. Now the panic was over the law should be repealed.

The so-called anarchy and bomb-throwing had nothing to do with the press in general. The police having this weapon carried on prosecution in an haphazard manner. It was essential that executive power should be under the authority of the High Court.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri in supporting cited specific cases of hardships to which pressmen were put under the Act. The resolution was further supported by two Sindhi speakers after which it was carried.

The Congress adopted resolutions praying for the introduction of permanent lands settlement in ryotwari areas, for the opening of higher ranks in the army for Indians, for the introduction of free and compulsory education, for making residential universities supplementary to existing universities, for making provision for industrial and technical education and protesting against the action of the Government of India vetoing the selection by the Calcutta University of Messrs. Rasul, Sutrwardi, and Jasawal as lecturers. Another resolution urged that all High Courts in India should have direct relations to the Government of India alone.

The next resolution gave cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and the last one urged the total prohibition of recruitment of labour under indenture, either for work in India or elsewhere.

Resolutions praying for the increase of powers of local bodies, revision of Council regulations, establishment of Executive Councils in the United Provinces and the Punjab were moved from the chair. The President moved another resolution authorising the All-India Congress Committee to arrange for a deputation to England to represent the Indian views on the South African question Press Act, Reform of the Indian Council, Separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

The Congress next recorded its sense of appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee.

A resolution was moved by the chair that the following message be sent to Mr. Ghandi and it was carried unanimously:—"The Twenty-eighth Indian National Congress Karachi expresses deep indignation at the ill treatment of Indian strikers in Natal and accords cordial support of your request for the extension of the composition of the Enquiry Commission by the addition of two gentlemen, enjoying the confidence of Indians in South Africa and fervently trusts that your demand will be satisfied so as to secure a full and impartial enquiry. India is at your back in your struggle heart and soul."

Mr. Wacha on behalf of himself and Mr. Khari, in thanking the audience for the kind words of praise spoken in appreciation of their services, said that they deem it, as servants of the Congress to discharge their duty and that their present retirement from the Secretaryship of the Congress Committee was in no way due to want of interest. On the contrary it would last as long as health permitted them. As a word of advice to the younger men of the Congress he said that this Congress had now been twenty-eight years in existence. It has passed through many a phase, that of ridicule, contempt and obloquy. The Congress now was entering on a new era when they were shaking hands with their Moslem brethren; a new star had arisen for the Congress and the course of that star would shape the future destiny of the Congress. He said: "We shall go step by step to reach that goal, that of self-Government, and in that self-Government the Congress will find a new Jerusalam. During its onward progress it will be a course, sometimes of storm and stress but remember this, toil on but go onward in your progress. We can only reach our goal step by step. That goal which will crown us with success. Let it be self-Government."

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In his concluding speech the president said: "From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the very warm vote of thanks which you have just passed. I desire to convey to you once more my grateful appreciation of the great honour you have done me by electing me to preside over the deliberations of our national assembly. I thank you all for the ready and willing assistance you have rendered to me in the discharge of my duties and for the indulgence you have shown me in carrying them out. It is not necessary for me to sum up the work accomplished during the last three days. I will only repeat what my predecessors have said so often that the work of this Congress is by no means over with the three days' session, but that three days is only the starting point and guide for continued and steady work in the course of a year that opens out before us. I do not wish to indulge in commonplaces but let me impress upon you that the Congress is not concerned with any work of momentary or local importance, nor with the accomplishment of violated objects.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND SOLIDARITY.

It aims at sustained and systematic work towards continuous progress including peace and plenty, self-improvement and solidarity. The Indian National Congress is not an annual show but is an organisation designed to stimulate and guide serious national work in which all who have confidence in the country's advancement on modern lines and have faith in its future destiny are called upon to labour in a sprit of self-sacrifice and co-operation public virtues specially demanded by the exceptional conditions of the country. As a visible representation of our national aspirations the Congress will attract and rally together the best minds among us and even occasional failure would impel them to strive onward further in the belief that for committees for men the test of abiding greatness is the capacity for self-denial and disinterested devotion to public good, zeal, earnestness and mutual confidence so manifest among all that worked for the success of this session; among the delegates, members of the Reception Committee and volunteers are undoubted indications of our determination to be a united nation. Let us not hesitate, falter or despair. Let us march forward on and let us be up and doing and not rest until the goal is reached. You gave me a very warm reception on my arrival here and during my stay here I have received great kindness from you for which I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to you. I shall carry with me very happy recollections of your city and of your excellent qualities which I assure you will endure till the last hour of my life. Once again I express my grateful thanks for all you have done to make my stay among you comfortable and pleasant."

BENARES INSURANCE CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

In the Benares Insurance Case Sarala Devi wife of Baroda Charan who was examined by the court admitted having been brought to Benares from Paiknara by Mahendranath Khasnavir on the 14th August last. The cypher letter contains the sentence: "Have you sent Mahendra to fetch my wife."

Witness admitted her signature on some Bengali letters sent to companies, and that Mukhada Charan did everything on her behalf. She also admitted having seen a horoscope in the possession of her husband but was not certain if the one in court was the same. She said the letter to the National Insurance Company demanding the return of the horoscope was written and signed by Mukhada Charan under her instructions. Witness admited having applied for a certificate in the court of the District Judge, Benares, through Mukhada Charan.

No charge has yet been framed. The case is adjourned to 10th January.

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE AT AGRA.

THE COMMISSIONER'S "AT HOME."

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 28.

The Communal Conferences, which are being held here, have brought many distinguished Indian visitors to Agra. Mr. J. W. Hose I. C. S., Commissioner, Agra Division, gave an "At Home" yesterday evening at which the following distinguished Indian chiefs and gentlemen were present: His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir who was accompanied by his Chief Minister, Private Secretary and Military Secretary; Raja Sheomangal Singh of Mainpuri, Hon'ble Raja Khushal Pal Singh M. A. of Kotla, Thakur Dhian Pal Singh, Kumarthri Harbhanji, retired Deputy Commissioner; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah Din, Judge Punjab Chief Court; Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohamad Shafi; Nawab Ishaq Khan, Secretary of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Nawab Haji Mahomed Ismail Khan; and Mr. Mahomed Ali, District and Sessions Judge.

To-day there will be Conference of the Rajput community at which H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir will preside. A large and distinguished gathering will be present to hear the presidential speech.

BKAVSARA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Dec. 27.

The Bavasara Kshatriya Conference concluded its proceedings this evening. An educational fund for promoting the spread of education, both general and technical, was formed with a committee of mangement of 25 members selected from different parts of India, with Mr. R. T. Mahadeva Rao, retired Assistant Commissioner, as President Mr. B. S. Ranajirao, City Magistrate, Bangalore, vice-President, and Mr. Madhavarao Telkar, Belgaum, as Secretary. Subscription were invited and liberally responded to. Mr. Srinivasarao Tikari, of Princess St., Bombay, announced Rs. 500 for a boarding house at Dharwar to be named after his uncle Krishnaji Bobaji Tikari and also an annual subscription of Rs. 100; Mr. Gundurao Tikari, Dharwar, Rs. 1,000; and Mr. Nasaramarao of Adoni and his son Rs.1,000. Other subscriptions were also announced. The Conference dispersed after lusty cheers to their Imperial Majesties, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and the Maharaja of Mysore.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

MEETING OF ESOTERIC SECTION.

MRS. BESANT ON PROGRESS IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 27.

The second day's sitting of the Theosophical Convention commenced this morning in a large pandal in the Society's grounds. There were about, 2,000 persons present.

A meeting of the Esoteric Section took place in the Hall of the Indian Section.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Besant observed that no social institution could survive for an indefinite period of time in an intact condition. She said changes in the caste system were mentioned in the Shastras in the past, and the present change in the caste system in India might be compared with the social changes that were going on in England.

MRS. BEASANT'S EXPLANATION.

BENARES, Dec. 28.

Mrs. Besant in her presidental speech before the Theosophical Convention yesterday remarked: "After a year of storm and stress of unexampled and unbroken attack by the group of our prosecutors and of their organs in the Press I have to begin by chronicling the most remarkable quickening of progress in India that our movement has ever known the action taken by me in defence of the Society which resulted in its complete clearance from all the falsehoods circulated about it. The magistrate in the Madras Police court in clearing the Society refused to formulate any charge of libel against those who had attacked me personally and was supported in his refusal by Mr. Justice Ayling, but both these dignitaries confined themselves to refusing any redress to me, declaring against all the evidence that I had.

Mr. Narayaniah's suit, that has been throughout a personal one, has been used to pour mockery upon Theosophy, but all that has ridiculed Hinduism and has poured shame on all who carry their professed beliefs into their lives. From the nature of the case I would only offer Theosophists as witnesses. All their evidence has been brushed aside with contumely including that of Sir S. Aiyar who still keenly feels the slur cast on him from the Bench, which he so long adorned. With regard to the trouble in the "Merman" section it ran its natural course. More than four thousand members were admitted during the year. America, England, Spain report rapid progress. At Adyar, the head quarters, all has gone on smoothly. Norway has continued its own National Society. An effort which promises to be very successful has been made to establish a steady centre for our educational work in future and the Theosophical Educational Trust has been incorporated. It has the beginnings of a college at Gorakpur. It has bought land for a college in Benares and some sixty acres have been given for a college by the generous Maharaja of Tikari at Gaya. There is the prospect of another at Madanapalle. We have Boys' Schools at Benares, Madanapalle, Bankipur and Proddatur and Girls' schools at Benares, Kumbakonum and Madura."

HER TERM OF OFFICE.

In conclusion Mrs. Beasant said: "My term of office as President of the Society closes on July 5. 1914, for it was on July 6, 1911 that Mr. Sinnet declared me to be selected to that high office. I shall render to the Society an account of my work through its sectional organs so that it may reach every member. The General Council has unanimously nominated me for re-election and the Society will during the next month ratify or reject that nomination which will be formally made on January 5, 1914".

After the presidential address, reports from the national societies and unsectionaiised countries, as well as those of subsidiary activities, were read by various representatives.—England showed a total of 2,280 members and India records an increase of 1,071. Reports from Scandinavia, New Zealand, Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany, America, Cuba, Burmah, Scotland, South Africa and several other countries showed steady progress all round. Among reports of subsidiary activities both Panchama free schools and Buddist schools in Ceylon have done good work. Telegrams, of greetings were received from France, Russia, England, America and a considerable number from India.

At this stage Mrs. Besant vacated the chair and Rai Bahadur Shyamsunder Lal of Gwalior was elected chairman.

Mr. Hirendranath of Calcutta proposed and Babu Iswarsaram of Allahabad seconded the following resolution which was carried:—That this Convention expresses its entire confidence in Mrs. Annie Besant and begs to convey to her its heartfelt gratitude for the invaluable service rendered by her to the Theosophical Society of which she is the trusted head.

Mrs. Besand acknowledged the resolution in a speech in which she remarked that she still hoped that those that had gone out of the Theosophical Society would some day come back and work as friends, as they had done in past. There was an order of a service meeting this evening at which Mr. Telang, Mr. Gurtu, Miss Elisabeth Severs and Mr. Subrmanaiam of Rangoon delivered speeches.

THE MUSIC OF THE ANCIENTS.

EGYPT AND BABYLON.

The music of what our old friend Mrs. Mangnall used to dismiss *en masse* as "the ancient nations" is a very dark tower indeed, and not often does a Childe Roland venture to approach it. Of late, however, a paladin doughties than the rest has knocked at its gloomy portals; and, if the tower has not actually surrendered, its gate has at any rate been forced an inch or two wider open, and a few more rays of light have penetrated the dark recesses of the stronghold, says "The Times."

Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, who during the past month has been giving a series of lectures at the British Museum on the music and musical instruments of the ancient civilizations of the East, is a recognized authority upon an obscure and difficult subject. What she does not know about ancient music is hardly worth knowing. The worst of it is that there is so little to know. As for the instruments of some that were used in ancient Egypt, and we are familiar with the appearance of others through the numerous representations of musical scenes upon the monuments. Very few Chaldean or Babylonian instruments have survived to our day; but here again we are rich in monumental records. Unfortunately we know very little of how these instruments were used, and nothing at all of the music that was played upon them. It is a remarkable thing that, in spite of their advanced civilization, neither Egypt nor Babylonia seems to have possessed any system of musical notation. Not one of the numerous papyri that have come down to our time contains any kind of musical sign, nor upon any of the monuments is there a suggestion of a musician playing "from book." Failing facts, our musical archaeologists are prolific in theories. Miss Schlesinger presented her audience with many that were as interesting as they were ingenious, and it was only regrettable that her laudable determination to cover as much ground as possible prevented her from developing them at length.

MUSIC THE HANDMAID.

One of her theories, if we understood her aright, referred to (and to some extent explained) the conjectured absence of anything like harmnoy in our sense of the word from the music of the ancients. If the dwellers in Egypt and Babylon knew nothing of our harmony, they had, it appears, a harmony of their own, which compensated for the deficiency. Miss Schlesinger conceives their sense of hearing to have been infinitely more acute than ours, and in this supposition she is supported by the analogy drawn from our study of savinge tribes still existing in a comparatively uncivilized state. Consequently to them the harmonic overtones and undertones resulting from a fundamental note were not only more definitely perceptible than they are to the average ear of to-day, dulled by the infinite noises of modern life, but were actually the source of exquisite pleasure. When Miss Schlesinger speaks of the "tone-pictures" created by these harmonic tones, we must confess that she seems to us to be letting her theory run away with her; but a touch of the fanciful, even of the fantastic, may perhaps be permitted when music is under discussion.

We are inclined, however, to rule out Miss Schlesinger's "tone-pictures" for another reason, which is that the conception of music as an art, or perhaps one should say as an artistic entertainment, is surely a plant of far more recent growth. There seems to be no indication of music in ancient times having had any separate or independent existence. It was the handmaid of religion and played an important part in magical incantation; it accompanied dancing and festivity, and roused the martial ardour of warriors in battle. We even find trumpets employed in Assyria to encourage the workmen engaged in moving the vast monoliths which were to be carved into winged bulls or Royal statues. But between this eminently practical use of music and the conception of it as an art to be employed for art's sake alone there is a great gulf fixed; and we must hardly look for any attempt to bridge it before the dawn of Greek civilization and Homer's picture of Apollo delighting the gods upon Olympus with the sound of his lyre, and of the Muses singing alternately with sweet voice.

Failing the music itself, we have to content ourselves with examining the instruments that have survived and the monumental records of their use. On this branch of her subject Miss Schlesinger's remarks were exceedingly suggestive. In Egypt, as one would expect, instruments of percussion came first. Predynastic vase-paintings, dating from about 3,500 B.C., show us groups of dancers accompanying themselves with something resembling castanets, and evidently using their arms in the manner now made familiar to us by Spanish dancers. (As a matter of fact, one of our sprightly illustrated contemporaries has already claimed ancient Egypt as the source of the all-conquering Tango.) After castanets, cymbals, drums came flutes, of which several varieties are actually in existence and have yielded some of their far-away secrets to modern lips and fingers. These flutes furnish us with some indication of what the Egyptian scale may have been, a point learnedly discussed in the new "Encyclopedie de Musique" which is now being published in Paris under the direction of M. Albert Lavignac. The stringed instruments of ancient Egypt, which seem to belong to a later date, present problems still more difficult of solution. The absence of any notation makes it impossible even to speculate upon the method of their use. The inexhaustible treasure-house of Egypt may yet produce some treatise on music which will throw light upon the darkness; but at present our archaeologists are without a clue.

MUSIC AND MAGIC.

On the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates music evidently occupied no less important a place in public and private life than in Egypt. The remains of Sumerian civilization in Chaldea are singularly rich in musical records. Religion claimed the assistance of music from the earliest times, and we find certain Sumerian ceremonies actually named in inscriptions after the instruments employed in them, as, for instance, "the service of the flute." Even more remarkable was the part that music played in magic, which our anthropologists now tell us is more ancient than religion itself. An important link between magic and music lay in the mystic numbers on which, according to Miss Schlesinger, both were based—though we cannot refrain from remarking that Mr. R. Campbell Thompson makes no reference in his well-known book on Semitic Magic to this mysterious alliance, and indeed gives no hint of the important part played in magic by numbers.

Miss Schlesinger in one of her lectures tabulated the numerical connexion between magic and music with the utmost ingenuity; and it was only the flawless symmetry of her magico-musical chart that raised a momentary suspicion in our mind. It was really almost too convincing to be true. Miss Schlesinger seemed to have reduced the raising of spirits not merely to the level of a science, but to that of a drawing-room game. On the one hand she showed us a major scale of rising tones deduced from the harmonic overtones already referred to, and a minor scale of descending tones deduced from the corresponding undertones. Beneath it, "in fortunate parallels," came the scales of the Chaldean divinities, to each of whom is allotted his special number—a rising scale of gods and a descending scale of demons. Whether it was enough merely to sound the note corresponding to the number of the divinity required did not fully appear, but Miss Schlesinger's suggestion appealed most forcibly to the imagination. One could almost picture the magician seated at a keyboard like a Belgian *carillonneur*, raising spirits from the vasty deep with a touch of his finger, and perhaps evoking a swarm of little Djinns with a study upon the black notes! If these were the "Babylonios numerous" in which Horace's Leuconoe surreptitiously dabbled, it is no wonder that the poet felt called upon to rebuke her; but by Roman times the cult of Babylonian magic had probably sunk into a fashionable fad, and we dare say that Leuconoe's incursions into the realm of magic were no more serious than those of our modern dames who rejoice in the ministrations of Bond-street palmists.

The use of music in the necromantic ceremonies of the East could be carried much farther than the mere evocation of spirits, for everything in heaven and earth seems to have had its mystic number. Miss Schlesinger suggested a magical interpretation of the fall of Jericho. In this case it was first necessary to ascertain the numbers of the various substances composing the city walls, upon which the corresponding musical notes, when judiciously applied, exercised a disintegrating effect. One blast of the trumpets, and, as Handel sang—

The strong cemeted walls and totterin
towers
In ponderous ruin lie!

MUSIC AS AN ART.

There is, of course, a great deal in the study of ancient music that appeals only to professed archaeologists; but no intelligent musician of the present day can fail to be interested in the attempt to trace the inception and growth of the modern idea of music as a means of expressing emotion. In the earliest times, as has already been said, we must not look for this. The conception of art for art's sake is of later date; and we must be careful not to misread such an incident, for instance, as that of David soothing the troubled mind of Saul with dulcet sounds of his harp. This was a case of magic, pure and simple. Saul was afflicted by a demon, whom David was endeavouring to exorcise, possibly by the numerical method described above. So when Saul hurled his javelin at the harpist he was not, as has sometimes been supposed, indulging in a rough and ready form of musical criticism, but was making a practical protest against the incompetence of an amateur magisian.

But in the primitive use of music in religion and war there lay hidden the germ of subsequent artistic developments. It must in time have become manifest that some musicians were more adept than others in exciting pious emotion or in rousing martial ardour; and no doubt the musicians themselves soon discovered that the more deeply their own feelings were stirred the more efficacious their music became in fulfilling its purpose. Tyrtaeus probably knew his own value will enough; and, if Dryden is to be accepted as an authority, Timotheus, striking his lyre beneath the domes of Ecbatana, revelled in his power of swaying the crowd no less keenly than does Paderewski as he sits at his Erard in Queen's Hall. At what period it dawned upon the human mind that music was a means of expressing personal emotion it is impossible to say. There are many suggestions of it in Greek literature. When the history of musical aesthetics is finally written it will possibly be found that the share of the ancients in laying the foundations of modern taste was more important than has generally been supposed; but music is a slow growing art, and it was a long time before its possibilities were even dimly realized. Horace would have laughed at the idea of his *Si vis me flere, dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi* being applied to music; but his dictum is as true of one art as of another. But as a matter of fact it is not until the opening of the 16th century that we find the modern attitude to music clearly formulated in Sir Thomas More's famous description of his Utopians, a passage which is all the more remarkable when we think how inarticulate the music of that period actually was:

"For all their music, both that they play upon instruments, and that they sing with man's voice, doth so resemble and express natural affections, the sound and tune is so applied and made agreeable to the thing that whether it be a prayer or else a ditty of gladness, of patience, of trouble, of mourning or of anger, the fashion of the melody doth so represent the meaning of the thing, that it doth wonderfully move, stir, pierce, and inflame the hearers' minds."

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

SPEECHES BY LALA LAJPATRAI AND SIR N. CHANDAVARKAR.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

A public meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, was held in Khalakdina Hall, this morning. There was a large gathering present, among whom were Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Rao Bahadur Tarachand Showkiram, Prof. Shahani and Mr. Shinde.

Lala Lajpatrai was unanimously elected to take the chair. In the course of his speech Mr. Lajpatrai said that the question of depressed classes was of national importance. It was not a question of charity or goodwill but one of national self-preservation. The Baptist Mission in Northern India, he said, converted a large number of the deprssed classes and he asked Hindus to be serious in the matter. The main method of carrying on the work was the spirit of realising that whosoever engaged in that work elevated his own soul and worked for his salvation. To carry on that mission, they wanted men to carry the banner of life to every home and if all realised that spirit of nationality success would be assured.

Sir Narayen Chandavarker said that the Depressed Classes Mission was in India a national problem. It was not an Indian problem, but the world's problem and if they looked most carefully into the history of the day and analysed it fully they would find that it was one of humanity and no problem stood more prominent for the solution of humanity than the problem of those whom they called labourers, servants and depressed classes throughout the civilised world. In elevating the depressed classes they were elevating themselves.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, who followed next, insisted upon free association of higher castes with the depressed classes.

Dr. Sunderland of America, said that no nation was recognised as civilised unless lower classes had been lifted. He referred to the manner in which they were elevating the Negro population in America. He was glad to observe the growing spirit in India which he thought was a most hopeful sign.

SEVENTH MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The seventh sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference commenced to-day at 2 p.m. amidst great enthusiasm. There were present about 500 delegates from all parts of India, including Dewas from Gwalior, Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The President elect, H. H. Udajirai Powar Dhar arrived from Calcutta by mail and was accorded a hearty welcome at Nasik station.

The proceedings commenced at 2 p.m., about 5,000 members being present amongst whom were fifty ladies.

Mr. Shamrao Kadam of Gwalior State, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates, and after an able speech he proposed H. H. Udajirai Powar Dhar should grace the chair. Mr. Khasherao Yadhav seconded the proposition.

The President, speaking in English, thanked the community for the honour they had conferred on him. A Maratha version of H. H's. speech was then read out for the benefit of those present who were not conversant with the English tongue.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION BY THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of the King-Edward Memorial Fund Committee, held at the Residency, and presided over by Sir Hugh Daly, it was announced that the final payment due to Mr. Jennings, the sculptor, had been made and that about Rs. 4,000 had been placed at the disposal of Sir James Dunlop Smith, to cover freight and insurance.

Mr. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, mentioned the intention of the Maharajah's Government to make a further contribution towards the cost of the pedestal and other local incidental expenses. The site selected for the statue is the north-east entrance to Cubbon Park at a point in a line with the Victoria Statue.

The general meeting of the subscribers is to be held on January 15.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LORD PENTLAND AS POSSIBLE BIOGRAPHER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Apropos of the unveiling recently at Stirling of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's statue, it was rumoured in Liberal circles at home that a biography of the late Prime Minister would shortly be published. Sir Henry left all his papers to Lord Pentland, one of his most intimate friends. Whether the multifarious duties of his office and the constant calls on his time will permit of His Excellency preparing such a book himself is not known. Its preparation would involve constant references to records, and personal friends of the late Liberal chief, and it will not be easily carried out in present circumstances. But it is understood that His Excellency is engaged in collecting materials.

A FATAL FALL.

A Hindu girl named Luxmibai, aged eleven years, residing at Tardeo was on Saturday last sweeping her master's house and when in the act of throwing the rubbish out of the window, accidentally overbalanced herself and fell into the sweeper's gulley from the fourth floor of the building. Death was instantaneous.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

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ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

SEPARATE CONFERENCE FOR THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 27.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference resumed its sitting early this morning under the chairman ship of Justice Shadin. There was a good attendance of delegates and visitors.

The first speaker was Haji Samsadin Saheb who gave an account of the educational progress of Mahomedans in the Punjab. He said he could not give any figures but the number of students in the different educational institutions in the Punjab was very small. They were once rulers of the world and they could regain their power by the power of the pen and not by the sword. If Mahomedans wanted to regain lost power their watchword should be education. It was a pity that Mahomedans did not take the fullest advantage of the Government High Schools on the plea that they did not get religious education there. He appealed to Mahomedans to join those schools and make their own arrangements for religious education.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

The speakers who followed urged the necessity of establishing Mahomedan High Schools all over the Punjab so that educational advancement might be rapid and that funds should be raised for the purpose. One speaker suggested that the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference should help such schools with funds.

AN OBJECTION.

Shahabzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Secretary, All India Mahomedan Educational Conference, took strong objection to the last proposal. He said it was all very well to make such proposals but no one ever considered the financial condition of the Conference. He gave statistics to show that the Conference probably could not have gone on but for the generosity of the Begum of Bhopal, the Rajah of Mahumadabad and the Nawab of Bhawalpur. The public was not helping the Conference as it ought to have done. He for himself would have been the first to welcome such a proposal as to give grants to high schools out of the funds of the Conference but the present condition would not permit of such a thing. Several years ago it was decided to organise a central fund for the Conference but no one had helped it to grow. He deprecated adverse criticism which had been levelled against the Conference and said the Urdu Press had no good word to say in its favour.

Mr. Badruddin, Barrister said that Mahomedans were not well off in every district and help should be given by a central institution. He did not mean that the All India Conference should pay out of its scanty fund of three or four thousand rupees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi moved the first resolution to the effect that considering the large percentage of Mahomedan population in the Punjab a separate educational conference should be organised for the province and Mahomedans should be asked to give more attention to their educational problem in the Punjab. Mr. Shafi said that though Mahomedans numbered only seven crores in India yet the deficiency in the number was made up by the unity of feeling and common brotherhood of their religion. If Mahomedans organised themselves the disadvantage of numbers was not to be counted. They were brave hearted and generous. Could any one ever realise that only a few years ago that His Highness the Aga Khan appealed for funds for the Moslem University the Mahomedans could subscribe such a large sum of money as had been subscribed for the University and then again after a year they could send such large amounts of money outside India to help their co-religionists. He urged the necessity of organising a central fund and said Mahomedans should never lose the sympathy of the Government and should try to participate as much as possible in legislative and administrative machinery.

The resolution was supported by Assan-ul-Haque of Jullunder who said their appeal should reach the masses and there would not be any difficulty for funds.

After some discussion the resolution with some verbal alterations was duly passed. After consideration of the educational progress of the Mahomedans in the Frontier Province the second resolution which related to the establishment of a Mahomedan Hostel in Madras in the memory of the late Justice Boddam was considered and adopted. It was resolved that the All India Mahomedan Conference should contribute one thousand rupees for the purpose.

MEDICAL MISSION.

Dr. Ansari who led the medical mission to Turkey gave a lantern lecture in the evening showing the working of his two hospitals at Chataldja ad Dardanelles during the Turko-Bulgarian war and also pictures of refugees of women and children of the Turkish generals, statesmen and naval officers and other Turkish cel[illegible]ies. The proceeds of the gate money [illegible]ld go to the colonisation of Turkish refugees started by Indian Mussulmans at Erzine in the Vilayat of Adana.

The night sitting of the Conference was devoted to discussion of literary subjects. The Conference will again meet to-morrow morning.

At the resumed sitting of the Educational Conference in the afternoon a account was given of the educational progress in the Central Provinces and lectures were delivered on the aims of education, by Khoja Golam Ussagtain, on primary education by Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami, I.M.S., retired. The night sitting of the conference was devoted to the question of female education. It was under the chairmanship of Mr. Shafi. Resolutions were adopted urging the necessity for female education and improvement of girls schools all over the country.

DISADVANTAGES DISCUSSED.

AGRA, Dec. 28.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference resumed its last sitting this morning when educational reports of Bengal, Oudh and Delhi provinces were presented.

Mr. Wahid Hossain in presenting the Bengal report described certain disadvantages under which Mahomedans in that province had to labour owing to the want of good teachers in Persian. He urged the appointment of special Mahomedan educational officers by Government who would look after Mahomedan interests. He complained that there was no Mahomedan on the Text Book Committees and the result was Mahomedans had to read text books which contained extracts from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

A resolution urging the appointment of special Mahomedan educational officers was adopted on the motion of Sahabzada Aftab Ahamad Khan, supported by Sujat Ali Begi. Resolutions for appointing schools for Mahomedan teachers and that students in University examinations should be required to give their roll numbers only and not names were adopted.

Mahammad Khaliluddin, mechanical engineer, delivered a lecture on education and Mahomedans and another lecture was delivered on the education of Mahomedans. The lecture on mechanical education excited great interest and the suggestion was adopted that the lecture should be published and distributed.

On the motion of Hon'ble Mr. Shafi a resolution was adopted urging the necessity of constituting an enquiry into the history of Mahomedan educational endownments and that a committee should be formed for this purpose. The work was however entrusted to the standing committee of the Educational Conference at Aligarh. The Conference again meets in the afternoon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Roof, Bar-at-Law, Allahabad, in the course of a speech strongly advocated primary education but opposed the inclusion of Hindu characters in the readers for primary schools. He strongly condemned a "school-leaving" certificate which he said had a great demoralising effect on students.

Major Syed Hassan Belgrame, I.M.S., (retired) in his lecture on primary education, favoured discrimination of Education through Government Agency, exactly on similar lines laid down by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He regretted that Government should give preference to other items of public expenditure over education and shelve the question of compulsory primary education on the grounds of cost. He strongly supported Mr. Gokhale in claiming that primary education in compulsory form would bring salvation to India. In his opinion it would benefit Musalmans more than other communities. Though the people could not do anything themselves in bringing about this reform, they could bring moral force to bear upon Government.

Sheikh Mahomed Abdullah, LL.B., of Aligarh, moved a resolution protesting against the decision of Piggo[illegible] Committee in prescribing Hindi character in readers in primary schools in preference to Urdu. He strongly criticised Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's attitude towards this question.

Resolutions were adopted to improve the old Muktabe system, supplanting it by modern methods and the appointment of Provincial Committees which would frame a curriculum and the opening of normal schools for the supply of Maulvies in which Government should bear three-fourths of the expense. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the existing number of Mahomedans in teaching lines and Government was urged to allot forty per cent of educational posts to Mahomedans. The Conference also favoured the creation of a board for final vernacular and scholarship examinations, similar to that of the Board for "School-leaving" Certificates. On the resumption of the sitting of the Conference at night lectures were given on religious education and resolutions were passed thanking the local committees for their work.

Shabzada Aftab Ahamad Khan gave a short account of the financial position of the All India Educational Conference. With the usual vote of thanks to which the President and others concerned suitably replied the conference broke up.

ARREST OF MAULVI LEAKAT HOSAIN

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The "Englishman" reports the arrest in College Square of Maulvi Leakat Hosain. It seems he was addressing a meeting of students in the Square, on Friday evening, in contravention of the police regulations. He had not been bailed out up to yesterday afternoon.

Sir William H. Davies, Liberal Member of Parliament for Bristol, arrived in Calcutta from Colombo yesterday with his wife and daughter on a sightseeing tour throughout India.

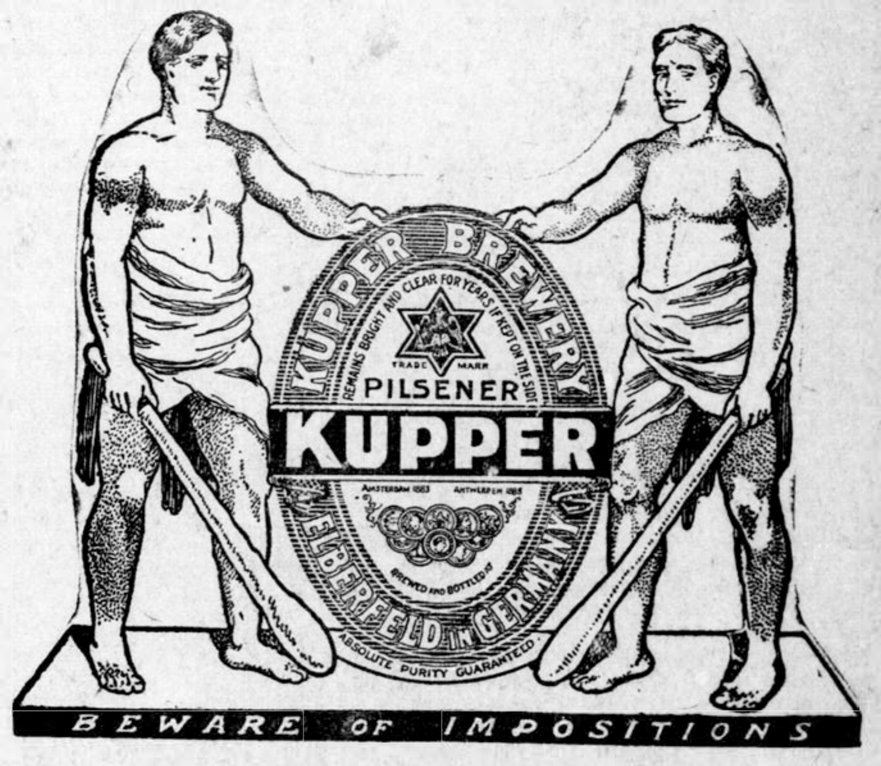
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT IDAR.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The State Banquet at Idar.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

H. E. the Governor and H. H. the Maharaja of Idar out pigsticking.



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LONDON LETTER.

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SOCIAL TOPICS.

HIS MAJESTY'S FINE SHOOTING.

ANATOLE FRANCE IN LONDON.

ARABIAN NIGHTS BALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

There has been more publicity in connection with their Majesties' visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth than has always been the case during their sojourns at country houses. On Thursday morning no obstacle was put in the way of the public witnessing the shooting parties with the result that nearly a thousand persons took advantage of the fact and watched the King's really fine shooting. Much has been spoken and written concerning King George's skill in this direction but few outside the charmed circle have seen his shooting. Most of the spectators on Thursday were sportsmen and they showed their appreciation of the Royal powers by gathering round the King's motor and giving His Majesty a rousing cheer on his departure. While the King and the Duke of Devonshire have been shooting, Queen Mary has been paying some very interesting visits in the neighbourhood of Chatsworth.

ARABIAN NIGHTS BALL.

The event of the week in London has been the Arabian Nights Ball at Covent Garden. In passing, I may mention that the Picture Ball at the Albert Hall, beautiful as the effect was, seems to have been marred by certain social jealousies among those responsible for the management, while owing to extravagant expenditure the benefiting charity is not likely to enjoy so substantial a donation as would have been the case had it been conducted in a more businesslike manner; while at the entertainment itself it was scarcely good management to allow the much discussed "tango" to fall flat to the degree of failure. But to return to Thursday's entertainment at Covent Garden. It has never been surpassed for thoroughness and effect, the men contending successfully with the ladies in the matter of brilliant costumes. The effect was especially enhanced by the fact that nearly all the costumes represented the East of ancient times, for only here and there could be seen a costume in any way modern. At times certain groups looked like little forests of ospreys, so universal was this delicate and effective decoration. The procession of jewels was something the like of which had never before been at a London ball. The Caliph reclined while these wonderful visions came in turn and danced. Some idea of the beauty and variety can be gathered by reference to the Dream Pearl in which Miss Nancy Denvers, clad in a white veil, indulged in a graceful swaying dance before the sleeping Caliph until he awoke, when she vanished and the shining yellow topazes took her place. There were emeralds, tourquoises, sapphires. A young negro headed the emeralds. He bore a great shimmering globe. Miss Alice Crawford as the Diamond wore a train seven yards long, which was borne by negro attendants. Indeed the well-known ingenuity of the London actress in these matters was noticeable everywhere, though I doubt if any excelled in ingenuity and effect Miss Ruby Millers of the Criterion Theatre who created a sensation as she moved along the centre of a gorgeous group, herself in a gorgeous robe of golden tissue studded with the gems from which she takes her name. Those surrounding her carried flaming torches. That most ingenious individual Mr. Bruce Winston, of the Criterion, and Mr. James Welch were moving spirits in this procession of gems.

AUTHOR OF "HINDLE WAKES."

There is no dirtier or gloomier city than Manchester, so far as her exterior is concerned. Her people are rough and ready to our Southern notions, nor do their surroundings always suggest a love of the beautiful. But Manchester can look with pride to the long list of brilliant sons she has given to her country, especially in the arts; and she is the city of all provincial cities of England, that may be relied on to open its arms to literary genius and originality. It was in Manchester that Miss Horniman first received encouragement in her efforts to popularise a sounder drama, and produce plays more sincere in the portrayal of the emotions of everday life than were to found elsewhere. There is little doubt that the brilliant young playwright, Mr. Stanley Houghton, whose premature death at the age of thirty-two is just recorded, owed much of his inspiration to the theattrical revival in his native city of Manchester. Cut off as he is at so early an age, Stanley Houghton will still rank among the men of letters of whom the "cottonpolis" may be proud. Some few months ago I had cause to adversely criticise one of Mr. Houghton's plays, "Trust the People" as produced by Mr. George Bourduer at the Garrick. That indeed was a crude conception, but it would have taken many such to have adversely affect the brilliant reputation of the author of "Hindle Wakes," the "Dear Departed" or "Fancy Free." The last was a brilliant satire, while the latter was humorous to a degree, none the less delightful for its distinctly English and gruesome humor. Like the famous de Quincy Mr. Houghton was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and his earliest connection with letters was as critic of books and plays on the "Manchester Guardian." It was at that time that he began submitting plays to Miss Horniman, who quickly recognised his talents. In addition to his literary labours the late Mr. Houghton had been connected with the cotton industry, but about this time he gave up the commercial side of his life. Mr. Houghton must have made considerable sums of money out of his plays; "Hindle Wakes" is said to have brought its author over £20,000. Mr. Houghton left for Paris last spring and a few weeks later proceeded to Italy. At Venice he was taken seriously ill—the beginning of the end of this brilliant young man's life. It would be mere cant to say that the late Stanley Houghton was a magnetic personality. But it can be said with truth that he had many friends and presumably no enemies. His was an unaffected, modest nature not in the least affected by success. He had a sense of dry humour. "You have attained the zenith of fame," said a friend, "you have conquered the Press." "Not for that," said Mr. Houghton, "but because Max Beerbhom has asked if he may caricature me."

THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

There was more honour and glory than profit in the career of the first Lord Lawrence, so well-known in India. It is not surprising therefore to find that his son, to whose death I referred in a recent letter, left the comparatively modest sum of £21,000 gross of which only £16,636 is net personalty. A more interesting will is that of Miss Egglestone, a Norwood lady, who departed this world leaving behind her a pet dog. This little relict has been left a legacy of £800 in consols, and the interest on that sum, just over £20 a year, is to be the little fellow's income during the remainder of his life, which will make him a very important dog indeed!

There is a great "how-to-do" at the Palace Theatre the other day when Miss Grace La Rue defied the management. That lady's chief distinction is that she brought to this country a plaintiff ragtime song entitled "I didn't want to do it," which has since become the most popular air in town. Now, Miss La Rue wanted to sing quite a different song one night and Mr. Butt, the managing director, blankly refused to let her do so. The young lady retorted by walking on the stage during another turn and telling her troubles to an audience of mixed sympathies. As a result Miss La Rue and the Palace Theatre parted company. Then was circulated the statement that the Music Hall managers would "stand together," and that Miss La Rue was not likely to find another variety theatre to offer her an engagement. But the independent young artiste is evidently not to be left in the lurch. On the contrary, the "Girl who Didn't" is to be produced at the Lyric Theatre by Mr. Michael Faraday, and the erring Miss Grace is to play the leading role. This musical comedy will be a revised version of "The Laughing Husband," now being played at the New Theatre. While on the subject of the stage it may interest your readers to know that this is the last night of the great Drury Lane drama "Sealed Orders." After this week the great house, at one time known as the National Theatre, will be given over to preparations for that wonderful pantomine with which Mr. Arthus Collins annually delights thousands of people, both big and small.

"JOAN OF ARC."

To-morrow, Saturday, will be a Red Letter Day for Mr. Raymond Roze, for the King and Queen have specially altered previous arrangements to enable them to attend the last performance of his Opera "Joan or Arc," at Covent Garden. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Queen Alexandra witnessed the performance of this ambitious work and was so delighted that she sent for the composer and brightly congratulated him on his work. I cannot leave the subject of the stage without reference to a very classic amateur performance that takes place annually in London. This is the Westminster play—so called, of course, because it is played by scholars at Westminster School. Last night's performance was a revival of "Andrea" by Terence. It was extremely cleverly acted. The brat who gives the name to the play, proved to be the most comical of babies and when brought on the stage by its embarrassed bearer was greeted with shouts of laughter. The tradition attaching to these Westminster plays seems to inspire the boys with a histrionic genius all their own.

ANATOLE FRANCE ENTERTAINED.

M. Anatole France, the famous literateur, from across the English Channel is visiting England and was entertained at dinner early in the week by some of his literary brethren as well as other distinguished subjects of King George. M. France was so flattering in his reference to English literature in general, and the English novel in particular that we may well blush as a nation. But the night after the dinner when our distinguished visitor was entertained by the Fabian Society, there was one Briton present who actually did blush. That was Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Introduced by our one and only G. B. S., the great Frenchman made a brilliant little speech on Socialism. This was followed by speeches by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Hyndman. At the close of these M. France shook the orators warmly by the hand on the platform. He was much moved by the depth and sincerity of his welcome. Then Mr. G. Bernard Shaw rose and paid a compliment as neat as could be to the Frenchman. At the close M. France took G. B. S. in his arms and kissed him with fervour. The latter blushed like a schoolgirl.

LOCK OF DICKENS' HAIR.

There has been much to do lately over the attempt of the American Customs authorities to charge £14, duty on a lock of Dickens' hair, which they claimed was an antique. The hair itself is said to have cost £40. As one critic has said, the latter sum probably represents more than Dickens spent on barbers during the whole of his lifetime. Probably so for the great novelist was not one of those who spent time and money in personal decoration. But some literateurs of the period, no doubt, spent many hundreds in this way. £40 would not have covered the life visits of Disraeli and Bulwer Lytton to their barbers.

Apropos the new St. Paul's Bridge, for which the City Corporation are now inviting designs, a correspondent in the "Times" suggests to those architects competing the possibility of introducing a cloistered or arcaded way to the foot-pavement on either side of the roadway with windows overlooking the river, for which, says the writer, on a minor scale there is the glorious precedent of the Rialto Bridge in Venice. By this treatment, he adds, there is an exceptional opportunity of creating a strikingly artistic effect and at the same time providing the pedestrian with protection from the weather to which he must otherwise be exposed.

The Elayah Rajah of Cochin, in whose favour His Highness the Raja is about to abdicate his rule is 55 years of age and is credited with being a good English Scholar. He is of a retiring position and has taken, says the *Cochin Argus* little or no part in public affairs. His eldest soon is a graduate of the Madras University and is now at Oxford. Another son and two daughters are in Madras attending to their studies. The Elayah Rajah's Consort is reputed to be the best educated lady in the State in English.

The suggested nomenclature in the case of the new Capital of Bihar and Orissa is rather unique in view of the close proximity of the site to the towns of Bankipore and Patna. Bankipore, it is said, will remain Bankipore, but Patna will be styled Patna City and the new Capital Patna. The new site is on agricultural lands just outside Bankipore which is only three or four miles from Patna, so that it is not likely that the work of the post office will be carried out with any degree of ease during the first few months in which the Capital is occupied.—"Englishman."

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VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

◆

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

ON CALCUTTA AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy was entertained to dinner last evening by the Calcutta Club. Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, President of the Club, presided. One hundred and fifty members and guests were present, including Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Bishop of Calcutta, Sir James DuBoulay, the Hon. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Charles Cleveland, Sir F. W. Duke, Mr. P. C. Lyon and the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

At the conclusion of the dinner Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee proposed the health of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Rising to reply to the toast His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen,—I am profoundly grateful to you all for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of my health, and I thank Sir Rajendranath Mukerji very cordially for the extremely friendly terms in which it was proposed. I do feel genuine and sincere pleasure in enjoying once more your generous hospitality among so many friends, of which there are some that I have not seen for nearly two years, and I am really glad to see them all again. At the same time let me say what immense satisfaction it has been to me to hear of the success of this club in promoting feelings of friendship and esteem between Europeans and Indians in this city. This object is, I need hardly say, one that I have very much at heart for, as Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee has rightly said, "Unity is strength" and it is only by close union between Europeans and Indians and by mutual understanding and appreciation, that the many and difficult problems connected with the development and progress of this Empire can be solved to the advantage of the people who live in it.

"We all have our faults and we must be mutually tolerant of our shortcomings and generous in our appreciation of each other's efforts. The inspiration of such sentiments is the key-note of the existence of this Club and of such meetings as we have here tonight. During the course of my wanderings throughout India I have more than once quoted the Calcutta Club and its aspirations as well worthy of emulation elsewhere. I rejoiced to hear that the Club had been prospering so much that it had to rebuild the club-house and to extend its accommodation and I trust that it will not be long before this is achieved. Long may this Club flourish and prosper and may its good example be followed in all the great cities of India.

AN INSULT TO INDIANS.

"You have referred in your speech to an incident that ocurred about a year ago and I thank you warmly for your congratulations on my complete restoration to health. I often wish that I could blot out from the history of India that episode which was an insult to the people of India, while leaving on record the true ring of the outburst of sympathy and lyalty by which it was followed. To me it was a convincing proof of what I already knew, that the heart of India beats true and it was a source of comfort to me at a moment of disappointment. The very friendly demonstration of joy at my recovery shown on all sides by rich and poor alike on the occasion of my birthday, and the pleasure given by kind people to millions of children more than compensated for any suffering that had been my lot. These are pleasant memories that I shall never forget. Let me also take this opportunity of saying how grateful my wife and I are to those who provided the children of Calcutta with a day of happiness.

ON CALCUTTA AND FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS.

"This, gentlemen, is a season when all but the most quarrelsome must feel the force of "Peace on earth and goodwill towards men," and I would be the last amidst such happy surroundings to say anything that might conflict with it. There is, however, just one point upon which, in the cause of truth, I venture to touch, though in no controversial spirit. I have heard that it has been said that since the exodus of the Government of India, Calcutta is out of favour with me and my Government. Gentlemen, I beg that you will not believe a word of this.

"Speaking for myself, I have too many family associations with Calcutta for my interest in the prosperity of this city ever to wane, not shall I ever forget the happy time that my family and I spent at Government House and the good friends that we made there Let me remind you also that I am still bound to you by the privilege which I enjoy and value highly of being the Chancellor of your University as well as Honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Calcutta Light Horse—two or the smartest corps of Volunteers in India. "I may add that the prosperity of Calcutta, ever since the presence with you of your able and sympathetic Governor, has been a source of immense satisfaction to me. As for the members of my Council it seems to me that Calcutta, far from being out of favour, presents to them irresistible attractions, for, looking back upon the past six months, I find that all of them, except the Commander-in-Chief, who unfortunately has been ill, and the Revenue Member, who has been absent on leave in England, have visited Calcutta and have been treated with lavish hospitality by their friends. Even to-night I notice that one of them, my friend Mr. Ali Imam, has been unable to resist the attraction and is here. I need hardly say that I am delighted that this should be the case and hope these visits may continue since they present opportunities for ascertaining the local needs of this great city and for their friendly discussion between members of my Government and those most closely interested. And if there be any that say that they want deeds not words and would like to see their interests converted into a more material coinage, I must refer them to the remarks that I recently made in reply to the Address that I had the pleasure of receiving from the Calcutta Corporation when, so I hope, I succeeded in convincing the world of commerce in Calcutta, of the deep and continued interest that I and my Government take in all that concerns the welfare, prosperity and development of the vast and evergrowing interests of this great city.

WHICH OF THE TWO OUGHT TO RESIGN.

"I am leaving Calcutta to-morrow night after a short but delightful stay in this city. As I have still nearly two years, one year and eleven months, of office to run I hope to have another opportunity of visiting Calcutta and seeing you all again before I go home. *Apropos* of my term of office I have been much amused by the lucubrations contained in a recent telegram to the English Press, dated from Bombay, in which it was stated that ever since my illness last year I have left most of my work to the Members of my Council, and that unless my health improves considerably I will resign my post in February. In reply to this interesting, but to me somewhat startling announcement, I can only say that the idea of resigning has never for one single instant entered my brain. As a matter of fact even when my health was most shaken I felt always confident that the climate of Simla would provide me with an absolute cure. In this I was not disappointed and during the whole of the summer I was able to do eight or nine hours' work a day. I am now, thanks to the merciful care of the Almighty, as strong as ever and my one ambition is to serve my full time in India and to be able to do some good for the people of this land who are entrusted to my care and whom I love so well. It is a pity that the gentleman who sent the telegram in question could not have been with me when one day recently I spent thirteen hours in the jungles of Mysore after a bison, as we could then have seen at the end of the day which of the two ought to resign his post next February.

"I will not trespass longer on your patience except to thank you all for your generous hospitality and for your kindly welcome to me in this Club.

"Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Calcutta Club. Long may it flourish."

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

In spite of his heavy day yesterday, Lord Hardinge was early afoot this morning and spent a long hour going over the Victoria Memorial with the Trustees and their architect, Mr. Esch.

The work of construction of this monument has been proceeding slowly during the past year, but it is understood that ararngements will now be made to push on more rapidly with the main portion of the structure, leaving the marble facing to be added later as the slabs come in from the Rajputana quarries where a good deal of difficulty has been found in keeping up a sufficiently rapid supply.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge brought their short visit to Calcutta to a close on Saturday evening. The Viceregal party came to the Howrah station via Prinseps Ghat and up the river by steamer. The whole route and the station were well-guarded by the police. The special train left at 10-40 p.m.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY TO DEPUTATIONS.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, December 26.

A number of deputations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at the Throne Room in Government House this morning. They were on behalf of the British Indian Association, the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, the Imperial League, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Indian Association and the Bengal Landholders' Association. A joint address which was read by the Maharaja of Burdwan referred in appreciative terms to the Viceroy's attitude on the South African question and his interest in the welfare of the great city, the cradle of British power in India. They assured His Excellency of the whole-hearted and devoted loyalty of the people to the British Throne, and of their belief that the destinies of this great country are indissolubly bound up with those of the mighty Empire.

The members of the All India Temperance League then waited on the Viceroy and were introduced by the Hon. Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary.

The foll wing is the continuation of His Excellency's speech, the first part of which appeared on Saturday:—

THE COLLECTOR A MAGISTRATE.

The Collector is responsible as a Magistrate for the peace and sobriety of his district. This is his primary duty. The revenue interests of Government, important as they are, must come and do come after it. I can find no evidence that officers aim at securing a large excise revenue through an increased consumption of intoxicants or that they receive any encouragement to do so from their superiors. Such a procedure would be contrary to the whole spirit of British administration in India. I cannot therefore regard this objection to the present system as in itself a ground for the adoption of your second proposal, that wider executive powers should be entrusted to Advisory Committees. Do not however think that I am not in sympathy with your desire to see an eventual development of local control. You will agree with me, however, that the introduction of such an important change in our administration is one which requires very careful examination and should not be embarked upon by the Government unless they are very sure that the time is ripe. I doubt myself whether the moment has yet arrived, at least so far as the greater part of India is concerned, for entrusting wider executive control to local Committees. At the same time I think it very necessary that the local Governments and administrations should make free use of these committees, and that they should be as representative as possible. Substantial progress has been made in achieving this ideal. In this connection I attach great importance to the interesting experiment which you have been kind enough to attribute to my influence, but which has been in fact initiated by the Government of Bengal, establishing licensing Boards in Calcutta and its suburbs in Howrah and Ballygunge. The result of this experiment will be very carefully watched, and should it prove successful, I think the way will be cleared for similar experiments in other large towns also. Meanwhile it seems to me that it would be unwise to attempt to hasten a movement which has developed and is developing naturally on healthy lines of its own. Such a course might lead to results very different to that which you desire. Cases for instance have occurred in which the intervention of the executive authorities has been necessary to prevent an actual increase in the number of liquor shops being affected by an advisory committee, nor do I think it possible to lay down any general instructions concerning the constitution of these committees. That is a matter which must clearly be left to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

AUCTION SYSTEM OF VEND.

I have read with interest your remarks concerning the auction system of vend, which for many years past has formed one of the most controversial questions connected with the excise policy of the Government of India. The main objection usually urged against the auction system is that it may result in the license fee being in effect too high and consequently forming an inducement to the licensee to press sales and to indulge in malpractices in order to increase consumption and re-coup himself. The alternative fixed fee system on the other hand, while involving the acceptance of a lower license fee, tends to create vested interests. One of these two difficulties is inherent in practically any system of licensing, and it is a matter of extreme difficulty to decide. Indeed it can only be decided by experiment which is the best type of system for a country such as India. You will remember that in 1907, Lord Morley, who had a lifelong knowledge of, and interest in, temperance questions, in replying in England to a deputation similar to your own, emphasised this difficulty, viz., the immense difficulty of deciding upon what is the best system of licensing the sale of liquor. Both the auction and the fixed fee systems have theoretical disadvantages and it is not easy to decide by which the cause of temperance may best be served. You remarked that the system now in force in Bombay does not compel the license holder to push his trade and sell the maximum amount of liquor or drug possible during the period of his holding the license.

HUMAN NATURE NOT AVERSE TO GAIN.

In cases, no doubt, where the licensee has paid too much for his license in relation to its true value he may be tempted to press consumption unduly, but I am afraid that human nature is never averse to gain, and it would be rash to assume that because a man has paid a small fee for his license he will not wish to see his customers consume and pay for the largest possible quantity of liquor. As I said just now this question appears to me one which can only be finally decided by experiment. Hitherto it cannot be said that experience has been decisive. According to information contained in the Excise Administration Report of the Bengal Presidency for 1912-13 in certain districts a reduction in the license fees on country spirit during the year was followed by an increase in the consumption of such spirits. We know also that the trial of the fixed fee system in certain selected districts of the Punjab in substitution of the auction system a few years ago was accompanied by an increased consumption. An experiment, however, is now in progress on a larger scale from which we may expect more conclusive results.

FIXED FEE SYSTEM.

The Government of India, on the representation of the Government of Bombay, sanctioned in 1911 the introduction of the fixed fee system in that Presidency, an experimental measure and it is reported that the working of the system has so far been attended with a fair measure of success, but it is too early yet to draw a general and decisive conclusion. I cannot at the moment say more than that the Government of India do not regard this question as closed. They are watching the Bombay experiment with close interest and should its results prove satisfactory they will consider the advisability of suggesting to other Local Governments that similar experiments might be initiated, in suitable areas with their provinces. With regard to your complaint that drink and drugs shops are occasionally located on undesirable sites I would remind you that instructions have already been issued to the local authorities to adhere as closely as possible to the rules which have been laid down on the subject, and I see no reason to doubt that this will lead to the gradual abandonment of undesirable sites in the future.

REDUCTION OF LIQUOR SHOPS CONSIDERABLE.

I have already referred to the large reductions which have been made in the number of shops for the sale of intoxicants of all kinds. Statement 3 of the statements which have been supplied to you shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of foreign liquor shops, a large portion of this increase, however, is due chiefly to improvements in our system, whereby licenses are now insisted on in the case of bars, canteens, etc., for which they were not previously required. In other cases the reductions have been considerable. You have very rightly drawn attention to the importance of restricting the hours of sale to reasonable hours. There is no doubt that early opening and late closing tend to increase consumption, but much has already been done by the Local Governments to check this tendency by reducing the hours and such further measures as may be practicable, bearing in mind the reasonable needs of the people, will be taken to secure still further reductions.

EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE.

In regard to your suggestion that the influence of the Education Department should be utilised to secure temperance teaching in schools, I understand that in the majority of the larger provinces school readers already contain such lessons, but as you observe the necessity of temperance teaching in schools and colleges does not really exist in India. So far as discouraging intemperance amongst the students is concerned, the Government of India addressed the Local Governments on this subject in 1907, and declared that it would be sufficient if the subject of intemperance were dealt with in a few sensible lessons in the sanctioned readers. The Local Governments have kept this suggestion to steadily in mind. I am in sympathy with your suggestion to provide counter-attractions to intemperance and I am ready to bring your suggestion on this head to the notice of the Local Governments for such action as may be feasible. It seems to me, however, that some of the detailed recommendations which you have made on this point, for instance the dessemination of temperance leaflets and the like, relate to a matter in which action might more approximately be taken by the organisations which you represent than by the Government, and I commend this proposal to your earnest consideration.

ACCURATE AND COMPLETE STATISTICS.

I also agree with you in attaching importance to the maintenance of as accurate and complete statistics as possible of the consumption of liquors and drugs so as to secure a true measure of the position from time to time in this country and it is a question to which the Excise Department give constant attention. Statistics of the consumption of intoxicating articles can, however, be maintained by the Department only in so far as data are readily available. Those we publish are reasonably accurate so far as the consumption of the chief intoxicants is concerned. It is true that no statistics for the consumption of out-still country spirit or of toddy and other country fermented liquors are available, but the out-still system is now universally regarded as obsolete, and is being gradually and consistently ousted by the distillery system. In the case of toddy and other country fermented liquors, it is clearly impossible to obtain any reliable statistics of consumption without an undue amount of interference with the consumers and vendors. In any case these liquors are generally of low strength and much less deleterious than spirit. You are correct in asserting that the distribution of imported liquors between different provinces has not hitherto been accurately known, but statistics of their sale in each province are now furnished in the provincial Excise reports. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India in 1911 to minimise illicit consumption the extent of which cannot in the nature of things be accurately ascertained the Excise esablishments of all provinces have absolutely been or are being strengthened and revised. Your anxiety that attempts to make drink harder or more expensive to obtain may drive consumers into more deleterious drug habits is one which for long has been the concern of my Government. Under present conditions, however, it cannot be said that either opium or hemp drugs of potable liquors (country or foreign) compete successfully with each other and you will find that this is borne in the statistics table which I have handed to you.

THE COCAINE EVIL.

As to cocaine I and my Government have for some time past regarded the serious increase in the use of that dangerous drug with the gravest anxiety and we together with the local administrations have devoted much attention to the problem of its prevention within the last eighteen months. Legislation has been passed or initiated in several provinces greatly increasing the penalties for unlawful dealings in it with a view to render punishments more diterrent. Very special efforts have been made by our preventive officers to direct cocaine offences and in spite of the fact that the drug is capable of being very easily smuggled, these efforts have, I am glad to say, met with a considerable measure of success. But the most efficient method of checking the illicit trade in this drug which unfortunately is now a feature of several great ports of India lies in the imposition of control over its manufacture and sale in the countries of production. You are, no doubt, aware of the part which the Government of India have taken in the recent Opium Conference at the Hague with the object of designing international control over such manufacture and sale. It is hoped in this way to make it difficult to bring out to India large quantities of the drug which offers, owing to the very high price at which it sells, an irresistable temptation to smuggling and illicit possession. The Government of India, I may add, have no revenue interest whatever in the traffic in cocaine, which as you are aware, can only be obtained from abroad. I have put freely before you, gentlemen, recognising the important and representative nature of this deputation what the Government are doing and are prepared to do to control the consumption of drinks and drugs in India, but you must remember that there are natural forces outside the Government's control which are making for indulgence in intoxicants in this country. The population agricultural and industrial alike is becoming increasingly prosperous. We observe too in India the beginning of a tendency of which the development is giving much anxiety in western countries for the people to flow from the rural districts into the towns, where drinking habits are far more rife, and even more important influence, perhaps, is the gradual relaxation of social and religious restriction on drinking. Were Government, therefore, to adopt extreme measures of restriction, or to endeavour to force the pace unduly upon the path which they have marked out for themselves, there would be the gravest danger of creating a stimulus to illicit manufacture and consumption which might lead to a general breakdown of control. My Government and local administrations will not relax their steady policy of watchfulness and of restriction based on practical expedients for checking excessive consumption. In our endeavours, gentlemen, I am glad to hear from you that we may be assured of your sympathetic co-operation. The Government can do much and our efforts will not be spared, but I cannot better conclude what I have to say to you than by borrowing from your memorial a sentence with which I am in the fullest agreement "Real reform must come from the people themselves."

Last Tuesday's "Fort St. George Gazette" contained the following:—"H. E. the Governor in Council has received with deep regret intelligence of the death, on the 21st instant, of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer. As a Judge of profound learning and conspicuous ability and also as a public-spirited citizen his death will be lemented by all classes of the community."

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Velvet and fur and the belt and the basque form the characteristic features of the fashions of to-day, and appear in varying forms in nearly every frock we wear, from the plainest tailor-made to the most gorgeous and costly of evening gowns. At the same time there is no monotony of style, rather a seemingly infinite variety. Velvet has now attained to such a supremacy that other fabrics have appeared with what is called a "velvetised" surface, and the result is often very artistic, while the new materials are both cheaper and more adapted for hard wear than velvet can ever be. Corduroy velvet is more suitable for general wear than the softer fabric, and is an admirable material for tailor-made suits, and there are also some very attractive corduroy cloths to be seen which are both smart and serviceable. Velours ratine is one of the handsomest of the new autumn fabrics, and makes very becoming outdoor gowns, especially with fur trimmings.

NEW VELVET MILLINERY.

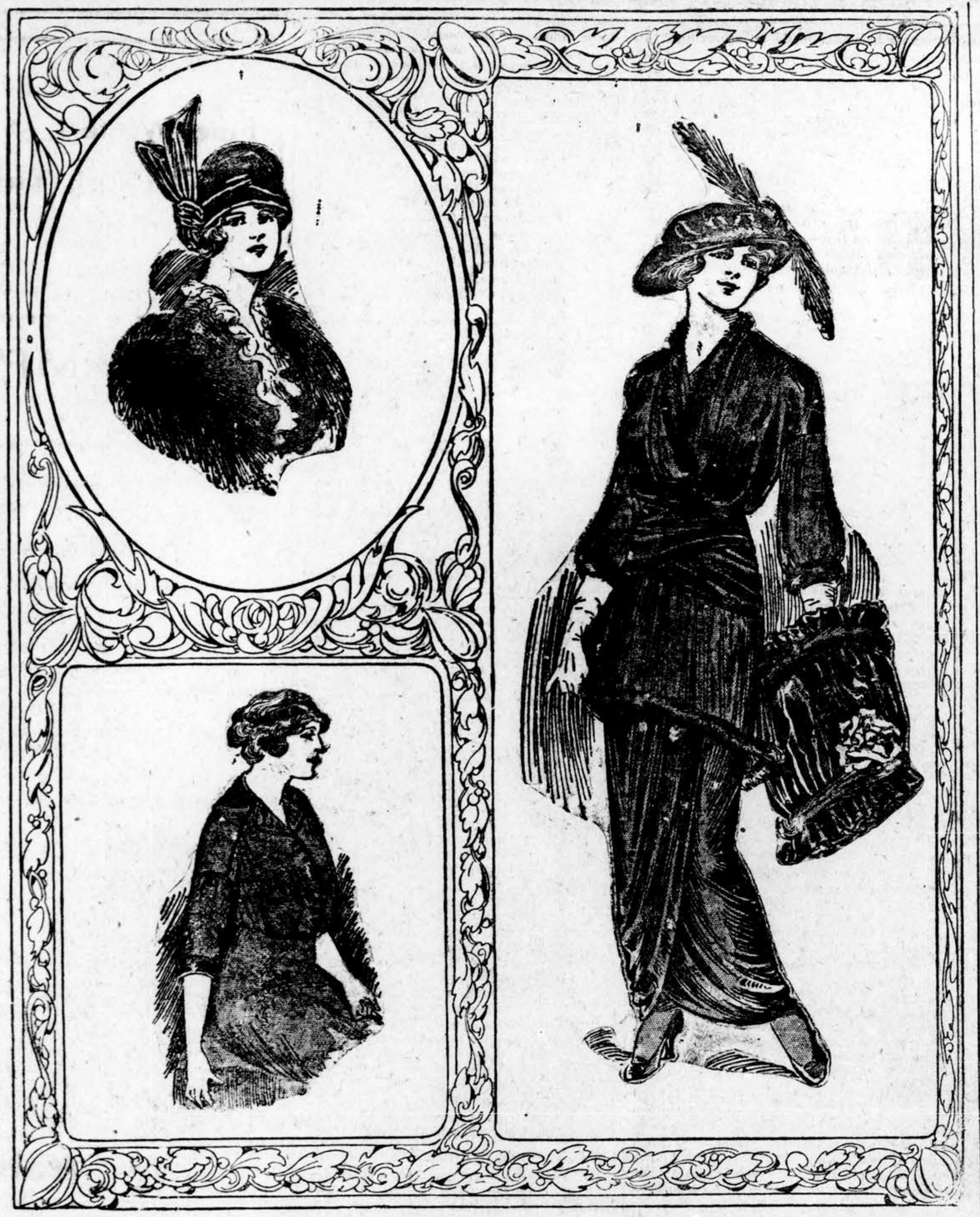
Whether we wear velvet on our gowns is a matter for our own taste, but it is quite certain that at the present moment no woman can claim to be really well dressed unless she wears velvet in some form or another on her head. It is a tyrannous decree of fashion to which we shall all submit with the utmost willingness, for there are few more, becoming millinery materials than velvet, with its soft, rich pile; and it has the further merit of "going" with everything. The very smart design for a toque which we give in our illustration should not be beyond the powers of the amateur milliner. The black velvet is swathed in artistic fashion round the toque, and the ends are then brought up on one side so as to form a smart upstanding bow. The bow is held in place by a tie of the velvet, but a wide buckle could be used instead. The fur edging is of skunk, and gives a very handsome finish to the hat.

A SMART MORNING BLOUSE.

The neat delaine or flannel blouse for morning wear in combination with the serviceable tweed or serge coat and skirt belongs to that order of garment which is more useful than interesting. There are moments when we weary of it and of our efforts to introduce a little variety into it by wearing different coloured ties. In our illustration we give a design for a blouse that, while plain enough to serve the same useful purpose, has yet a real novelty of its own that is certain to find many admirers. It is intended to be carried out in delaine, and any colour can be selected, seeing the original touch is given by the introduction of black velvet. The blouse selected fastens in front with black velvet covered buttons, and the fanciful way in which the fronts are buttoned back to make the decolletage is very pretty. The collar and cuffs are, of course, of black velvet too, and so are all the pipings which outline in very effective fasion the fronts of the blouse, the yoke, and the low armholes.

A VELVET COSTUME.

Our illustration shows one of the latest and most original designs for a smart visiting costume to be carried out in the fashionable velvet. All the newest fancies of fashion are to be seen in this gown—the transparent tunic, the fur borderings, the sash-like basque, and the sleeveless bodice. Blue velvet is the material chosen for the gown, the skirt of which is cut to drape across at the front seam. The tunic, which is very slightly wired at the edge, the vest and the undersleeves are of blue ninon of the same shade, while the fur bordering are of skunk. The hat is of velvet and fur to match, with two brilliant cerise feathers at the side, and the broad muff is also of blue velvet and skunk fur, with one vivid touch of colour in the shape of a cerise rose thurst into one of the bands of fur.



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THE THREE-POUND TAX.

K. C.'S OPINION ON LEGALITY.

NOT A LEGAL CONTRACT.

Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C., has given the following opinion which we reproduce from "Indian Opinion," of Dec. 3, in regard to the legality of the £3 licence:—

I have been requested to advise on the troublous position in which the Indian community is placed in connection with the claim or the Government to the payment of a sum of £3 from Indians who have refused to re-indenture themselves. I have carefully investigated the position between the Government and the Indians, and I have come to an opinion which I shall endeavour to explain. The scheme adopted for obtaining Indian workers was that Indians should bind themselves on their arrival in Natal to any person to whom they might be allotted by the Protector of Immigrants. To carry out this scheme, the law 25 of 1891 was passed, and it provided that every Indian immigrant should in India sign the contract (in terms of the form set out in the law), with the Protector of Indian Immigrants to serve any employer to whom he might be allotted on his arrival in Natal, and that such contract should, inter alia, bind him to a service of five years.

Section 2 of Act 17, 1895, provided an amendment to the above law to the effect that from the time of such Act coming into force the said contract, in India should contain a covenant as follows:—"And we further agree that after the expiration or other determination of this contract we shall either return to India or remain in Natal under indenture to be from time to time entered into."

The form of contract which these two enactments stipulated should be entered into in India. It will be seen from the enactments and the said form of contract that each Indian was to come here bound to the Protector to indenture for five years to the person to whom he might be allotted by the Protector, and bound to the Protector, to either return to India at the end of his term of service or re-indenture himself.

QUESTION OF COVENANT.

It is also provided in Section 6 of the same Act (Act 17, 1896) that "an indentured Indian who shall have entered into the covenant set out in Section 2 of this Act, and who shall fail, neglect or refuse to return to India or to become re-indentured in Natal, shall take out year by year a pass or licence to remain in the Colony, to be issued by the Magistrate of his district, and shall pay for such pass or licence a yearly sum of £3."

Now, under the foregoing enactments, what is it that raises an obligation either to return to India or to take out an annual licence? It is the covenant, if executed in India, to return to India on the termination of the indentures. If there was no such covenant entered into in India with the Protector, there is no obligation under the said law to return to India or to take out the said licence.

In the form of contract provided by law it provides:—

(1) For an agreement to serve the employer to whom the Indian might be allotted.

(2) For an agreement to re-indenture on the termination of five years; otherwise to return to India.

(3) For the signature of the immigrant.

(4) For a certificate of the Natal agent in India, that the document had been explained to the Indian; and (5) For the signature of such agent.

Thus the enactments both protected the Indians and bound them, and until the requirements of the Act were met, and especially until the contract had been explained and certified, Indians placed themselves under no obligation to return to India or to take out an annual licence to remain here.

CONTRACT INVALID.

This being so, I applied to the Protector of Indian Immigrations for a copy of the document alleged to have been signed in India. It is not a contract as provided by the law. It is not a contract at all, because, for some reason which has to be explained, the immigrant came here bound to nobody. He merely put his thumb-mark to a printed form headed "Particulars of emigrant executing a contract for service in the Colony of Natal," and on the reverse side is printed "conditions of service," which presumably they might thereupon be called upon to adopt in the event of their indenturing themselves. There was lacking every essential provided by the law, in that; (1) there was no engagement in this country; (2) no agreement to return to India; (3) no signature of the Indian, nothing but a smudge, which I presume is a thumb-mark; (4) no certificate that the document has been explained by the agent; and (5) no signature of the agent. At the foot of each document there is but the following in print: "Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G., I.S.O., Government Immigration Agent for Natal.

I annex and mark C. T. form of indenture entered into in Natal on the arrival of the Indians, but its terms do not affect the point at issue.

I have carefully perused the Indian Immigration Law No. 25 of 1891. In it wages are provided far below what could be obtained in the market, and freedom is restricted in a manner difficult to understand in a British community. This, in my opinion, necessitates a strict fulfilment of the requirements of the law. In my opinion, Indians introduced into Natal in the foregoing circumstances are under no obligation either to leave Natal after the expiration of their indentures, or to take out a licence if they remain. I go further, and say that the money collected for such licences should be refunded. I advise that no licence be taken out in the future, and that, if any suit is brought for recovery of the annual payment of £3, it be defended and taken to appeal, if necessary.

If, as I anticipate, a judgment of the Court will remedy all grievance, there is no necessity for further disturbance in the lives of the Indians, and I certainly advise them calmly to await the result. I trust they will, if possible, go to their homes before the sun goes down.

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M 53	0311	Ivanhoe Selection (*Sullivan*)
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M 78	0314	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I
	0315	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II
M 99	0251	Fingal's Cave—Overture
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M 154	0348	The Gondoliers, Selection I
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M 178	0354	The Policeman's Holiday (*Ewing*)
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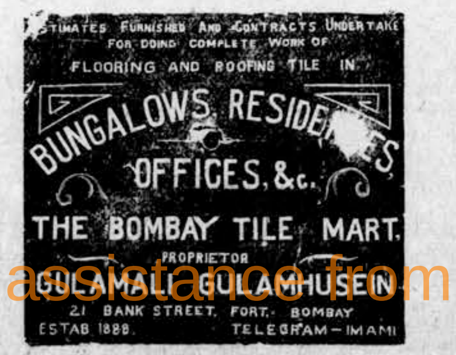
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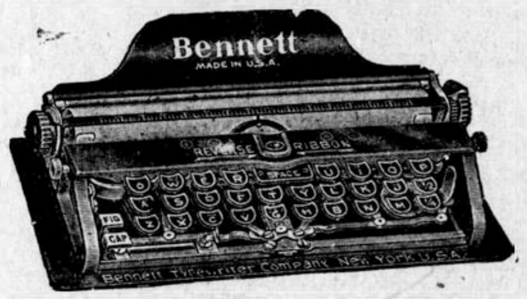

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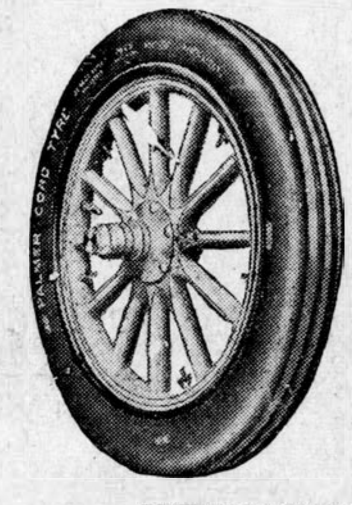

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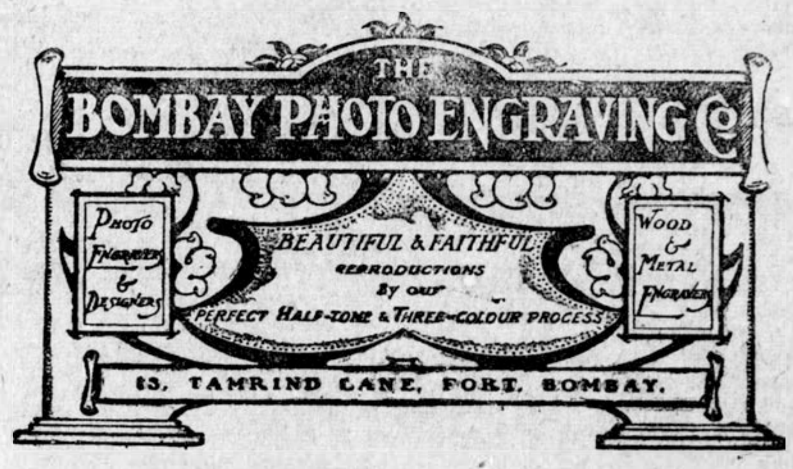
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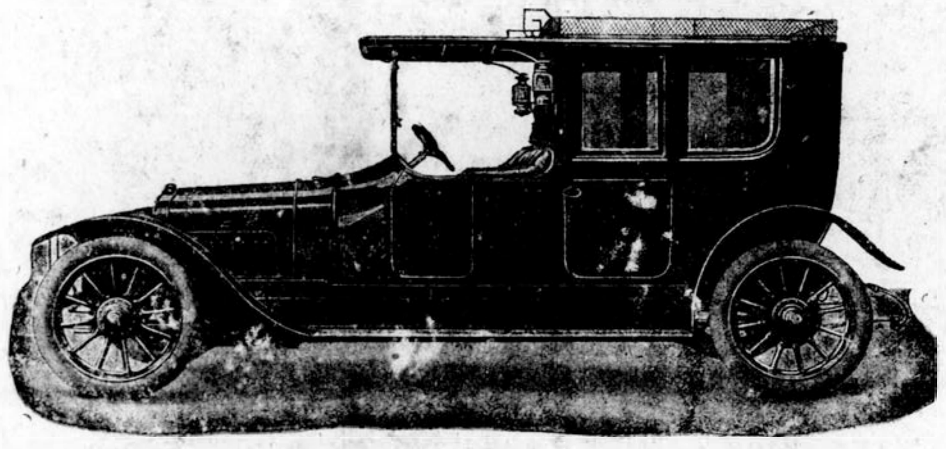

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